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Writing Paper Men to Convene in Wisconsin

Approximately 35 Manufacturers Expected to Attend Meeting At North Side Country Club, On Lake Winnebago—Visitors Will Afterwards Witness Laying of Corner Stone of New J. A. Kimberly Memorial Building of Institute of Paper Chemistry, At Appleton—Colonial Structure, Built of Stone, Has Imposing Penthouse and Clock

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

APPLETON, Wis., June 20, 1932—Laying of the corner stone of the new J. A. Kimberly Memorial building of the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wis., will be one of the features of the program offered members of the Writing Paper Manufacturers Association at the quarterly meeting on Thursday, June 23. A. C. Gilbert, president of the Gilbert Paper Company, Menasha, Wis., a member of the executive committee, is assisting in arrangements for the meeting.

Approximately 35 manufacturers, including a number from the east, are expected to attend. They will assemble for a business conference in the morning at the North Shore Country Club, located on Lake Winnebago near Appleton and Menasha. A luncheon will be held there at noon, after which the visitors will go to the Lawrence College Campus at Appleton for the corner stone ceremonies. Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston, president of the college, and Dr. Otto Kress, director of the institute will be in charge.

Construction work has been moving rapidly on the new building to house the administration offices, library and additional laboratories. The structure was made possible by J. C. Kimberly, president of the Neenah Paper Co., whose gift of $100,000 was in memory of his father, the late J. A. Kimberly, one of the founders of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation. The building is of stone in colonial architecture, with an imposing penthouse and clock. It is to be completed in time for the opening of classes in the fall.

Fourteen students of the Institute graduated this month with the degree of Master of Science. The graduates and the institutions from which they came to take post-graduate work in paper chemistry are: Martin Downs, Pennsylvania State College; Homer Eaton, New York University; James Foote, Ohio Wesleyan University; Peter Gross, University of Southern California; Walter Holzer, Reed College; Stephen Kukolich, Grinnell College; Loren Leech, College of Wooster; Robert McCarron, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Roy Nilsen, Carleton College; Henry Obermanns, Yale University; Samuel Robinson, Iowa State College; Donald Stark, University of Michigan; Wayne Stephenson, North Carolina State College, and Edward Voightman, University of Wisconsin.

Wages Reduced at Kimberly Mills

Wage rates in the Kimberly-Clark Corporation's mills at Kimberly and Niagara, Wis., were reduced effective June 16, the first reduction to be made outside of the cellucotton units. The following statement was made by the company in connection with the announcement:

"Like the recent wage reduction in the Badger-Globe mills at Neenah, this action at Kimberly and Niagara is taken only after an exhaustive job study and job evaluation program, extending over many months. Thus, there is no horizontal percentage of reduction, but rather a downward wage movement in which the pay for each job is brought into a more correct relationship to all other jobs in the plant.

"Realizing that many employees have suffered a reduced income over the last year, due to short running schedules, it has been the announced policy of the corporation to resort to every other means of meeting the effects of the depression before touching wage rates. This reduction effective June 16 is the first general cut in hourly rates in the Kimberly and Niagara mills."

Higher Casein Tariff Sought

Higher tariffs on casein are sought by Wisconsin dairy interests, and letters have been sent to congressional representatives urging them to bring this matter before the Tariff Commission at hearings now being conducted on this subject. It is stated that the demand is backed by 50,000 dairy farmers of Wisconsin who desire the increase in order to reduce the foreign competition, especially from manufacturers in South America. A large amount of casein is produced in Wisconsin for mills of the state, and the manufacturers desire to hold this business.

News of the Industry

Continued dry weather has renewed the danger of forest fires, and wardens have organized their forces to prevent any loss of timber and pulpwood from this source. It has been found that recent fires in federal forest areas were sometimes of incendiary origin, set by men who at-

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Brighter Outlook for Paper In Philadelphia

Volume of Inquiries for Various Standard Grades of Paper Indicates Consumers Are Looking Ahead to Replenishing Warehouse Stocks—Fine Paper Market Displaying Greater Strength —Wrapping Paper Demand Somewhat Restricted

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20, 1932—While there is more of the seasonal type of paper demand prevailing, paper merchants are hopeful of improvement when present difficulties are solved, as inquiries would indicate the consumer is looking ahead to freer stocking in the future. This is particularly true of the fine paper division, where consumers of book papers and printing grades have been more frequent inquirers for prices than has been noted this year.

Wrapping papers are moving in restricted quantities, as mercantile consumers continue to buy from hand to mouth. Summer specialties and sanitary specialties are the most active of the list. There was a good demand for drinking cups, soda fountain paper goods, and the usual type of sanitary paper ware. Krafts seem to be completely stabilized and are one of the exceptional lines that appear to be firmly held.

While inquiries for fine papers are frequent, orders are slow in coming to dealers and mill agents. The price reduction effective in book papers in the offset grades of ½ cent per pound has stimulated buying.

Bristols were likewise reduced but are more active, the reduction being ¾ cents per pound.

Paper Merchants Discuss Price Declines

Members of the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association at their meeting on Wednesday discussed the problem and plan suggested by Boston constituents for protection from losses caused by price declines. There was a well attended meeting with all leading paper houses attending. The group went into details of the protective plan and discussed means for formulation of remedial measures. They decided that a protective plan be taken up with the mills whereby some program will be formulated to protect the paper merchants from losses sustained on their inventories caused by price declines with a view to adjustment of such losses in cooperation with the manufacturers.

Discussion on Credit Interchange Extension

Another topic that occupied the paper men at their meeting was the extension of credit interchange activities to outlying territory particularly those adjacent states where much business is forthcoming to Philadelphia dealers, or where such dealers have branches or representatives. The territory covered would take in Maryland, and such large centers as Baltimore; Wilmington, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Southern New Jersey, where local paper merchants have many business connections.

Paper Merchants to Hear Chester Spaulding

Simon Walter, head of S. Walter, Inc., wrapping paper distributors and Butler Smythe, head of the J. L. N. Smythe Company, were appointed by President William A. Hentz, of the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association, to the committee to arrange for a special meeting of the Wrapping Paper Division, when that branch of the industry will hear Assistant Secretary Chester A. Spaulding, of the National Paper Trade Association, on national affairs and business discussions which will be helpful to the dealers in the present crisis. Executive Secretary Chamberlain of the National Paper Trade Association has informed the local organization that Assistant Secretary Spaulding will be present at the Quaker City special meeting some time in the near future and negotiations are now under way by the local Committee to set a date for the session with a rally of all the wrapping houses.

Enterprise Paper Co. Completes Dyeing Units

Following the completion of the installation of the dyeing units in the cellulose division of the Enterprise Paper Company, 3rd and Callowhill streets, the firm is now engaged in dyeing shredded cellulose for packing purposes. After experimentation in run proof dyeing of shredded cellulose, the Enterprise Company's cellulose division has perfected five attractive colors for dyeing the shredded product and to produce beautiful lustrous coloring work. The firm is now ready to make deliveries to the paper trade, featuring distributors requirements. The shredded cellulose is used for fancy packing by merchants in various lines, candy manufacturers, fancy goods manufacturers, food industries, meat trade, chain stores and others. The decorative cellulose is also used by these industries. The dyeing of the cellulose products and conversion into shredded and decorative products is being conducted by the Enterprise company for paper merchants purposes as well as for its own distribution.

Jobbers Association to Meet

Members of the Philadelphia Paper Jobbers Association will meet at the Elks Club on June 22 when the group expects to have the charter of incorporation announced. It is expected that the name of the jobbers association will be changed to that of the Paper and Bag Institute. Charles Resnick of L. Resnick & Sons, will talk on the formation of the Credit Interchange Bureau, as Chairman of the Credit Committee.

New Worthy Paper for Raymond & McNutt

Raymond & McNutt, fine paper dealers, Sheridan Building, have stocked an entirely new paper put out by the Worthy Paper Company. The new paper is the Worthy Hand and Arrow white and toned, in two finishes, cold press and smooth, with deckle edge on four sides and adapted for use in making fine booklets with envelopes to match. It also can be used in fine brochures and announcements. Sparta Fritz, of Raymond & McNutt, will leave this week for a vacation at Ocean City.

Garrett Buchanan Buys Lindsay Papers

The Garrett Buchanan Company, 16-20 South 6th street, has purchased for $20,000 the entire paper in the stocks of the Lindsay Paper Company, which a few weeks ago was placed in the hands of receivers. The Garrett Buchanan Company is offering these papers to the trade and to consumers who desire to buy any of the lines carried by the Lindsay company, which specialized in fine papers.

Lindsay Paper Co. Assets Under Liquidation

Following the sales of the paper stocks of the Lindsay Paper Company to the Garrett Buchanan Company, the remaining assets of the company at 804 Sansom street

are to be liquidated by the receiver, Howard Satterthwaithe, of the Satterthwaithe-Cobaugh Company, preparatory to closing out the business. The remaining fixtures of the warehouse, furnishings of the sales rooms, and office appliances, are to be disposed of along with the equipment and collections of accounts receivable.

Otto Steinman With Paper Merchants, Inc.

Otto Steinman, formerly associated with the Garrett Buchanan Company in the sale of felts and specialties, is now with Paper Merchants, Inc., 140 North 6th street. He will represent that firm in the sales of felts and glassines, and will cover the box making trade throughout Pennsylvania. The local paper industry has long been associated with Mr. Steinman, who for thirty years has represented a line of imported and domestic grades in Philadelphia.

Aetna Paper Co. Runs in Spite of Fire

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

DAYTON, Ohio, June 20, 1932—Notwithstanding a fire that caused a loss of $10,000 at the plant of the Aetna Paper Company, Cincinnati and Columbia streets, Friday, that concern this week fulfilled its contract with the United States Government envelope plant, operated by the International Envelope Corporation, to furnish a certain quantity of envelope paper on schedule time.

The blaze which was confined to the third floor of the mills and the origin of which has not been determined, resulted in the use of considerable water and this resulted in a loss equal to that due to the flames.

The water leaking through the floors to the basement, damaged electric motors and other machinery and this resulted in the stopping of the two paper making machines in the plant.

L. P. Boswell, general manager, at once put a force of electricians and other workmen to repairing the damage, with the result that the paper machines were operating today and the mills are running as usual. The work of repairs continued over Sunday.

Most of the loss is covered by insurance, Manager Boswell said. He was hopeful from the start that the mills would be enabled to run on the Government contracts by Monday, and in this he was not disappointed.

The Aetna mills also were enabled to run on all other orders and contracts.

The mill forces will speedily make other repairs on the third floor where the fire originated.

Joins Johaneson, Wales & Sparre

Johaneson, Wales & Sparre, the well known pulp agents, of 250 Park avenue, New York, announce that Harry D. Eliason will represent them in the western states with headquarters at Kalamazoo. Mr. Eliason is widely experienced in the manufacture of pulp and paper. His last connection was with the Detroit Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company, Detroit, Mich., as director of production. Previous to that, Mr. Eliason was connected in executive positions with the West Virgina Pulp and Paper Company, the Hammermill Paper Company, the Warren Manufacturing Company, Newton Falls Paper Company, the Hummel-Ross Fibre Company and the Central Paper Manufacturing Company.

Ernest H. Braukman Passes On

The Continental Paper Products Company, of Denver, Col., announces the death of its president, Ernest H. Braukman, on Wednesday, June 1.

May Settle Union Bag Strike Soon

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y., June 20, 1932—Negotiations towards a settlement of the strike at the mills of the Union Bag and Paper Corporation are continuing and it was indicated that an agreement may be reached soon. Officials of the company were summoned to New York last week for a conference and leading representatives of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers are also endeavoring to settle the controversy.

The Allen division is being operated with a crew of non-union workers and a large quantity of paper is being turned out. Frequent clashes between the strikers and non-union workers are occurring and state troopers have been called to the scene to quell disturbances. It is reported this week that there had been a few desertions from the ranks of the union and the company is offering inducements to skilled workers in neighboring cities.

Activities in connection with the unloading of large shipments of foreign pulpwood have been resumed at the Fort Edward terminal and the motor trucks recently purchased by the company have been placed in use. A strike of the drivers threatened a suspension of work but it was learned that their places had been filled. Another large shipment is scheduled to arrive here early in July.

An official of the International organization has issued a statement claiming that the rates proposed by the company for skilled papermakers are even lower than those received by skilled workers in the South on similar machines.

W. D. Randall Leaves Champion Coated

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

DAYTON, Ohio, June 20, 1932—Walter D. Randall, vice-president of the Champion Coated Paper Company, at Hamilton, has just resigned his active connection with the management of the mills, with which he has been identified in an executive capacity for many years. Mr. Randall will devote all of his time to the management of the Vitamin Corporation of America which he founded and which has a large plant at Winter Park, Fla. He also has a home at Winter Park and will remove to that place with his family.

Mr. Randall's place in the Champion mills has been taken by his son, Herbert Randall, who has been elected a director in both the Champion Coated Paper Company at Hamilton and the Champion Fibre Company, of Canton, North Carolina.

Mr. Randall always has evinced a keen interest in the welfare of Hamilton, has given liberally of his time, talent and cash to further any movement of public importance to the community and his departure is regretted by his many friends and the business men of Hamilton.

Charles J. Brainard Dead

Charles Joseph Brainard, of Chatham, N. Y., president of the Brainard Paper Company, of 25 Beekman street, New York, died Wednesday night, June 15, at St. Luke's Hospital, after a long illness. He was fifty-seven years old.

Mr. Brainard had been in the wholesale paper business for almost forty years, was active in the National Paper Trade Association, and had assumed control, about ten years ago, of the Brainard Paper Company, formerly E. W. Scarborough & Co. Previously he had been connected with the J. E. Linde Paper Company.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ida L. Brainard of Lawrenceville, Pa.; his widow, a brother, E. W. Brainard, and two sisters, Mrs. William Waud and Mrs. John Pier Munn, both of Chatham.

Toronto Paper Market Only Moderately Active

Fine Paper Section Generally Steady, With Bond, Ledger, Writing and Book Paper Moving In Fairly Satisfactory Volume—Coarse Paper Market Continues Comparatively Quiet—Paper Board Manufacturers Curtail Operations

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

TORONTO, Ont., June 20, 1932—It is generally agreed both among the manufacturers and the distributors of paper in Ontario that there is little pep to business, although a few of the paper wholesalers declare that their total sales so far this year equal those of the same period last year. In general it would appear as if the wholesale paper trade were slightly more active than the manufacturing end of the business. Both sections agree that orders are hard to get these days and that it is necessary to be content, in most cases, with less than car load lots. The fine paper market is holding up fairly well with manufacturers reporting quite a fair call for bonds, ledgers, writings and book. Book paper and offset are perhaps the best sellers these days. The coarse paper market is undoubtedly dull and the paper bag situation is akin to the wrapping trade, both of which are suffering through lack of tonnage. Board mills are not operating much more than fifty per cent capacity and this serves as an index to the paper box industry which has had pretty hard going so far this year and is still very dull. Light weight paper manufacturers report a fair volume of current business but they are having difficulty in keeping ahead of the machines for in no case, either wholesaler, consumer or retailer, is there any tendency toward putting in stocks.

To Start Manufacture in Hamilton

The Aridor Company of Canada, Ltd., manufacturers of milk bottle caps, whose plant has been in Toronto for some years, have made arrangements to manufacture their products in Hamilton, Ont., according to an announcement by H. D. Fearman, industrial commissioner of that city. They have leased space in the factory of the P. B. Yates Machine Company, Ltd., in Hamilton, and have taken over the bottle cap business of Appleford Paper Products, Ltd. A. M. McConnell is president and managing director; and W. B. Powell, of Appleford Paper Products, Ltd., is vice-president of the Aridor company. Appleford Paper Products will be the sole distributors.

Receiver Order Is Confirmed

Upholding a judgment by Justice Sedgewick, the Court of Appeal at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, a few days ago confirmed the appointing of a receiver for the Great Lakes Paper Company, Ltd. The National Trust Company, trustees for the bond holders of the paper company (one of the Backus group), were appointed receivers by Justice Sedgewick on the petition of the Inland Coal and Dock Company, Ltd., of Minneapolis.

Don Valley Buys Canadian Company

A year ago the Don Valley Paper Mills, Toronto, started the manufacture of blotting paper under arrangements with the Rochester Paper Company, of Rochester, Mich., which involved the establishment of a company known as the Rochester Paper Company of Canada, Ltd. The Don Valley company have now purchased the Canadian company and the brands hitherto manufactured and distributed in Canada by the Toronto and Rochester organizations will now be put out in the Dominion by the Don Valley Mills direct. Norman E. Wainwright, head of the Don Valley Mills, says the blotting lines have taken on well. These include "Arrow," "Warrior," "Flintstone" and other brands of high grade blotting which will now be distributed by the Toronto company direct from the mill here.

Forest Fires Threaten Pulpwood

Forest fires continue unchecked in widely scattered sections of the Dominion and great anxiety is felt for the pulpwood and timber lands of the Thunder Bay area where a number of outbreaks have occurred. More than 700 men were combatting blazes in the northern district of Ontario this week, according to the Forestry Branch at Port Arthur. Additional men were despatched to Sunday Creek, where there were additional outbreaks. Spruce and pine limits in the Stuart Lake district of Northern British Columbia are quickly falling prey to the flames. Fires which for some time threatened to destroy sections of valuable timber near Gogama in Northern Ontario have at last been brought under control and several fatalities have already been reported from various districts in the north.

Paper Trade Did Good Work

The excellent cooperation rendered the Toronto Typothetae by the paper wholesaler members of that organization, chiefly along credit lines and corrective evils, was acknowledged in reports submitted at the annual meeting of the Typothetae at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on June 15, following a dinner. Quite a number of the paper trade in the city are actively identified with the Typothetae and they are particularly interested in the Typothetae Sales Club, which is developing sellers of paper as well as printing salesmen.

Aid Refused to Paper Companies

The request of certain paper companies for assistance from the Federal Government under the 1932 Unemployment Relief Act has been definitely turned down, according to word from Ottawa. The report published recently indicated that the request for assistance has been somewhat wider than actually has been the case. Apparently the most vigorous petitions for state aid came from Price Bros., of Quebec, sponsored at Ottawa, indirectly, by Lord Beaverbrook, and the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, that was supported, as nearly as can be learned by Premier Henry, of Ontario. In both cases the Federal Government's answer was that the statute did not contemplate outlays of this kind. Since then Price Bros. have taken a new road out of the difficulty. Rightly or wrongly, Ottawa understands that the Ontario Government will come to the assistance of Abitibi's subsidiary, the Ontario Power Service Corporation.

Better Times Foreseen at Soo

"Things seem to be brightening up, and it is possible that the long-expected break in the labor situation is not far away," Superintendent William Hunt, of the Government Employment Agency, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., said. He had reference to the drives about to be undertaken by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company in the Michipicoten district, the impending operations of the Algoma Hardwood Company and the pulpwood contracts being closed at the Soo.

Chicago Paper Market Slightly More Active

Some Improvement Noticed In Demand for Various Standard Grades of Fine Paper—Kraft Wrapping Paper Market Listless, With Collections Rather Slow—News Print and Ground Wood Papers Dull—Paper Board Only Moving Slowly

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18, 1932—Some fair sized orders were reported in the Chicago paper market this week, sufficiently encouraging to make reports a bit more optimistic than last week. The majority of this improvement came in fine paper lines, adding to the often expressed belief that the fine paper group was perhaps in a slightly better position here than others. The kraft market, as far as retail outlets are concerned, was dull during the past seven days and the matter of collections is giving the jobbers and wholesalers some concern. Ground woods are continuing in a rather dull position, with the news print market showing no indications of any startling reversal from its slack condition.

Papers which benefit by demand for use in weddings, graduations and late spring social events experienced an improvement in demand as some exceptionally effective promotional work, especially on the part of one or two houses, seemed to get results. The board market is slow, although the trade is searching every nook and corner for new uses designed to take up excess production—and meeting with partial success, at least, in the search. Books and covers are unchanged over last week. The specialties market shows an inclination to go into the summer doldrums. In the waste paper market a dullness prevails which will not be likely to improve until business in general gets better.

Paper Salesmen's Luncheons Over

The regular weekly meetings of the Middle West Division of the Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry are over for the summer and will not appear again until the week following Labor Day. In the meantime the salesmen will retain their social and business connections through the medium of the monthly golf events, the second of the series to be run off next Friday, June 24, at the Sunset Ridge Country Club. Courtney Reeves, chairman, is looking for a bulging attendance, to be drawn partly from the Fox River Valley meeting to be held the day previous.

Paper Board Men to Meet

The headquarters office of the Paperboard Industries Association, 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago, has announced that the July meetings of the association will be held on July 13 and 14 at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff Manor, Westchester, New York. The program for this meeting will be carefully arranged on the basis of discussions at the May meetings which recommended that only the most important and crucial matters come up for consideration and disposal. Every effort will be made to bring a representative group from each of the three divisions to carefully go over the problems confronting the industry.

Local Group Joins National Association

At its regular meeting at the Bismarck Hotel, held on Tuesday evening, June 14, the members of the Chicago Paper Association voted to join the National Paper Trade Association as a unit. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the national scope of the National Paper Trade Association would be invaluable to the Chicago group in working out many of their own local problems. The Chicago Paper Association also selected July 13 as the date for its annual golf and recreational outing and the popular Glen Oaks Country Club as the site for the event. Leo Altholz, Inlandler-Steindler, is serving as chairman of the arrangements committee and a good time is expected by all. Members and some guests will be in attendance at the event. The remainder of the business session was given over to a helpful round table discussion on business conditions, collections, new accounts, etc. Reports indicated that the retail market was continuing very dull with collections slow.

News of the Trade

Hurja-Johnson-Huwen, Inc., of Chicago, already advertising agents for a number of paper concerns, has recently been appointed to handle the advertising of the Wisconsin Paper Mills of Appleton, Wis. Trade papers and direct mail will be included in the new schedule arrangements.

The Seminole Paper Corporation, Chicago, a division of the International Paper Company, has appointed Paris & Peart, New York, to handle the advertising of Seminole Toilet Tissue in the Eastern portion of the United States.

The Wisconsin Paper and Products Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., has added the well known Atlantic Bond line to its stock, according to word from the Chicago sales offices of Atlantic Bond. Other additions to lines as reported include International Paper Company's appointment of Bermingham & Prosser, Chicago, as distributors for Adirondack Bond. The Wisconsin Paper and Products Company, incidentally, will get its initial cooperative send-off with an attractive Atlantic Bond folder recently sent out by the Eastern Manufacturing Company, headed "Geting Orders and Getting Action with Atlantic Bond."

The Swigart Paper Company, 723 South Wells street, Chicago, is issuing to the trade a direct mail piece headed "Compare New Hammermill Bond" and discussing the new quality, brilliant white color and erasability of Hammermill. For comparison purposes, a circular cut is made in the front of the folder behind which the customer is asked to insert any other bond paper for comparison purposes.

After ten years in the Wrigley Building, the Chicago offices of the Hoberg Paper and Fibre Company, fifty-year-old pioneer paper products corporation of Green Bay Wis., have announced the leasing of larger quarters in the Merchandise Mart. The announcement was made by A. H. Bernhart, who has been manager of the Chicago office for the past two years, and the lease calls for office and display room space. The company manufactures towels, toilet paper and napkins.

Swedish News Print for April

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1932—Swedish news print mills report a production of 21,805 metric tons of paper during the month of April, as compared with 22,738 tons in the preceding month and 17,673 tons in the corresponding month of last year.

Canadian Cellophane Plant to be Enlarged

Installing of Additional Equipment Will Double Capacity of New Plant At Shawinigan Falls —Present Plant Was Completed and Production Has Already Commenced—Expansion Regarded As Beginning of Huge Chemical Production

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MONTREAL, Que., June 20, 1932—Canadian Industries, Ltd., is now engaged in installing additional equipment which will double the capacity of its new cellophane plant at Shawinigan Falls, although the plant was completed and production commenced only a few weeks ago. The cost of the present plant is stated to have approximated $1,500,000. The expansion is regarded as the beginning of a huge chemical production by Canadian Industries, whose parent organizations (Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain and E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., of the United States) control processes which are utilized in many lines of industry.

An interesting feature of the cellophane plant is that electricity supplied by the Shawinigan Water and Power Company provides not only mechanical power but all the steam required for process work in the mill. A 20,000 kilowatt substation was erected alongside the cellophane plant. This station supplies the power for the machinery and includes two 10,000 kilowatt electric steam boilers which eliminate the building of a coal-fired plant with the necessary coal-handling and the facilities for its storage.

As continuity of power is vital to the manufacture of cellophane, a dual source of supply is provided by tapping the trunk lines from three separate hydro-electric developments in the vicinity which have an installed capacity of 560,000 hp.

Continuous power in enormous quantities, as well as an abundance of water, is a dominant factor in the production of cellophane, as it is in many other chemical processes.

Fraser Co.'s Annual Statement

Fraser Companies, Ltd., are mailing to new shareholders their annual financial statement. Due to lower manufacturing costs and economies in operation, profits before inventory decline write-off, depreciation, and interest, were $1,382,341, as compared with $278,290 in the preceding year. Deduction of $263,087, provision for decline in inventory, $560,483 depreciation, and $44,825 depletion, together with interest totalling $1,774,056, left a net deficit of $1,260,109, against a deficit the preceding year of $4,219,470. Previous deficit was brought forward at $3,281,570, and with an additional inventory write-off of $925,694 made a total profit and loss deficit of $5,467,373.

At the year end, current assets stood at $5,648,893, and current liabilities at $4,279,787, leaving working capital at $1,369,106, against $2,492,474 the preceding year.

Archibald Fraser, president, states that during the year, sale prices of sulphite bond and waxing papers, paper board and high-grade bleached sulphite showed a further decline. Volume fell below the previous year except in the bleached sulphite mill at Athol which completed its first full year of operation at approximately 85 per cent of capacity. The decline in prices was accelerated during the last quarter and has continued into the present year. The market for unbleached pulp fell so low that operations of the mill at Chatham were continued only for the manufacture of present inventories of raw material and will be discontinued as soon as these are absorbed.

"In view of the unsatisfactory prices obtaining for lumber," the president adds, "it was decided prior to the year's commencement that operations should be cut to a minimum and inventories liquidated as soon as possible.

"In face of these steadily declining markets, lumber inventories on hand at the commencement of the year under review were found to be above reliable values. Of the additional amount of $825,694.42 written off, approximately 95 per cent was in respect of lumber inventories.

"Steps must be taken immediately, however, to deal with the short-term indebtedness of the company, maturing on July 1 next, and with its general working capital position. To this end a plan of reorganization designed to meet this situation has been prepared in consultation with interests associated with the company and with large holders of the company's securities."

Cargo Concessions on News Print

The Canadian National Steamships have reduced their rates on news print owing to the unusual competition faced by Canadian exporters from countries with depreciated currencies.

F. G. Wood, freight traffic manager, explains that British exporters had obtained an advantage over Canadian producers by quoting in "sterling" on shipments made to Australia and New Zealand. It was decided, therefore, by the Canadian National Steamships, to establish their rates on a "sterling" basis, in the same way as the United Kingdom shipping lines, thereby placing Canadian exporters of paper on the same plane.

The subject of paper shipments from the United Kingdom to the Antipodes brought up the subject of manufacture in Great Britain and paper supply, for it is known that little timber is available in the Old Country for the purpose of making paper. It is believed that the bulk of the spruce required and utilized in the manufacture of news print shipped to Australia and New Zealand is obtained from the Baltic States. The question arose, therefore, as to whether the paper was in reality a British product, and entitled to the British preference by the Antipodes.

Donnacona Co.'s Reorganization

The plan for the reorganization of the Donnacona Paper Company is practically completed. Under this plan it is reported that Price Bros. & Co. will retain about a 20 per cent interest. Under the present set-up there is outstanding $6,852,000 of first mortgage bonds, $4,600,000 of debentures and 150,000 shares of no par value common stock. Controlling interest in the common stock is held by Price Bros. & Co.

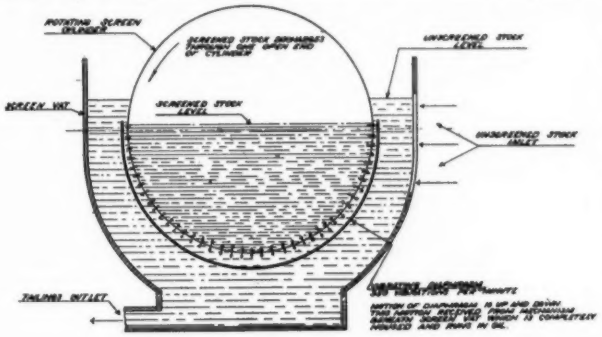
Donnacona has been in financial difficulties for some time past. At the beginning of February last it was found necessary to pass interest on the debentures. Earnings for last year are unknown as the financial statement has not been published, though ordinarily due about the end of January. The 1930 balance sheet showed bank loans of $640,000 and a bank overdraft of $127,012.

Jones Rotary Inflow Screen

The Jones rotary inflow screen is a paper machine screen which has been redesigned to operate in every type of mill under most exacting conditions.

The general principle of operation of the new Jones screen may best be described by the following sketch which demonstrates the simplicity of operation. The cylinder rotates very slowly in the vat, and is driven from an external source which is completely protected from the action of water and stock that might otherwise make trouble. The motion of the diaphragm is derived from a unique mechanism beneath the vat which is itself completely encased and running in oil so that the stock comes in contact only with the actual screening parts. The vat itself is perfectly stationary.

The major improvements that have been made over the old Leith Walk Screen are: increased capacity and greater efficiency in operation. To obtain this increased capacity



CROSS SECTION OF SCREEN

and higher operating efficiency, several radical changes in design have been incorporated in the new Screen. The new screen cylinder has been increased in diameter giving 50 per cent more screen plate surface. The vat in which the cylinder rotates has been enlarged and made considerably deeper, making it possible to submerge the cylinder so that more than 62 per cent of the area is covered by the unscreened stock. The vibrating diaphragm, that causes the screening action, has been increased so that it now acts over 55 per cent of the surface of the new cylinder. The new large cylinder itself makes possible greater capacities and the other two features, namely, the deep vat and greater arc of the vibrating diaphragm, are the main factors increasing the operating efficiency of the screen.

It has been made possible by these last two points to decrease the number of vibrations of the diaphragm about 30 per cent which, of course, has improved operating conditions, requiring less power to drive, and because of the less drastic screening action, produces a cleaner and better quality of stock.

Several other important features have been incorporated in the design of the screen to greatly effect mechanical operating conditions. Some of the important are: a change in the design of the new screen which is the single end discharge, this making a much more compact unit and simplifying the set-up in a mill, and the outlet control which has been designed to make efficient operation possible with practically no attention required. In brief, this control consists of an adjustable dam extending across the entire discharge end of the screen cylinder. This expanse of dam width makes it possible to run in an efficient range on most classes of stock, in a particular mill, without manipulation of the setting of the dam. For example, suppose a heavy sheet was being run, without much water. This may be running two or three inches over the dam, which might be two or three inches below the center of the drum, but that would still be in allowable limits. Yet, in the other extreme, when running light weights, the level of stock over the dam might increase to five or six inches, which would still remain within the efficient operating range.

To simplify the accomplishment of this new control, the open end of the drum is carried by a new and original form of screen cylinder support which is an exclusive Jones feature and allows the end of the cylinder to be completely open, that is, with no spiders or other form of support in the stock, making a much desired unobstructed flow of the discharging stock; also making possible the installation of a very rugged shower system, and allowing easy access to the inside of the drum for cleaning purposes.

Among other features embodied in this new screen to improve mechanical operating conditions are: The shower pipe which is a big improvement over any former method used heretofore. It has a cleaner inside the pipe which can be rotated when necessary to loosen up any foreign particles, slivers, fibres and other accumulated sediment. By opening a valve on outside of screen cylinder, it is possible to flush these accumulations, and dispose of them. Another feature is that of the size of inlet opening to the screen, which has been so designed to take care of maximum flow to the screen, and prevent an objectionable velocity of the stock. The screen sets on the floor with the paper machine. There is no necessity of its having to be built on pillars. It is high enough so that vat can be tapped, and tailings drawn-off, and carried on to an auxiliary screen by gravity.

Whiting No. 3 Mill Shuts Down

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 18, 1932—The No. 3 mill of the Whiting Paper Company, operated under the name of Whiting & Co., closed down indefinitely last Friday night. Part of the business will probably be transferred to the other mills of the company. The company operates two paper machines, bought some years ago and placed in the main mill formerly operated by the Lyman Mills, a textile concern, which went out of business in 1927.

Differences over the matter of power regulation and probably the industrial slump led to the action. No statement could be obtained from W. F. Whiting and President Robert E. Barrett of the Holyoke Water Power Company only said that he thought perhaps it was due to the inability of the Whiting Company and his company to agree as to certain requirements. About 200 men are thrown out of work by the decision.

Carl F. Richter Gets Patent

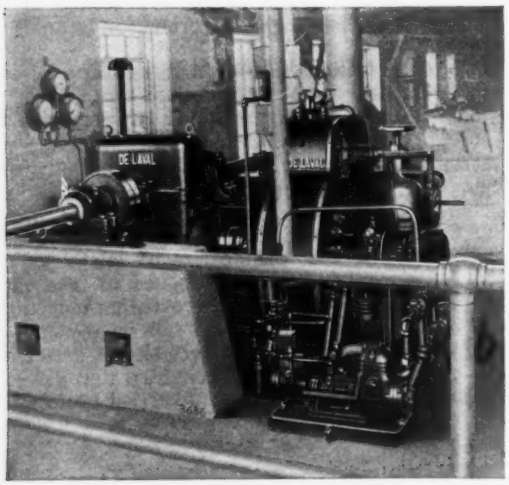
U. S. Patent No. 1,860,477, covering broad claims on the application of carbon brick linings to chemical pulp digesters has been granted as of May 31, 1932, to Carl F. Richter, and assigned to the Stebbins Engineering and Manufacturing Company.

It is understood that the Canadian patent covering similar claims will issue on June 14, 1932.

Variable Speed Governor for Turbine Drives

Steam turbines are being widely introduced for driving paper machines, as the clean exhaust steam can be utilized in the paper drying or other processes and the power is obtained at a very small expenditure of heat. In fact, under such conditions the turbine is properly to be charged only with such heat as it actually converts into power. In the design of paper mills and similar plants, the boiler pressure may be set at such a point that the steam required for processes in expanding from boiler pressure down to process pressure will generate all the power required. The power thus generated is a low cost by-product.

By the use of speed reducing gears, the steam turbine may generally be coupled directly to a paper machine, with either single or double end drive, thus saving not only the cost, but also the losses of an electric generator, transformer, wiring and motors. Where a properly designed



MECHANICAL VARIABLE SPEED GOVERNOR

governor is employed, the speed regulation of turbines is extremely close, which is a most important factor in paper making, and where variable speed is required, the regulating equipment is less costly.

For variable speed control of steam turbines, the flyball or centrifugal governor running at constant speed but driven from the turbine shaft through a variable speed transmission has been used and has the advantage that the forces available for governing are approximately the same at all turbine speeds. The variable speed transmission, however, is expensive, more or less cumbersome, and has other defects of friction transmissions.

A new form of mechanical variable speed governor, which is positively driven through gears from the turbine shaft which acts directly on the speed control valve, has been developed by the De Laval Steam Turbine Company, Trenton, N. J., and is shown in the accompanying photograph of a turbine and worm reduction gear supplied by that company to the Gilbert Paper Company for driving a paper machine. At full speed the turbine, which is designed to operate on steam at 250 lb. pressure and 125 degrees Fahr. superheat, runs at 5040 r.p.m., while the slow speed gear shaft turns at 288 r.p.m., the relatively large speed reduction making possible good turbine efficiency, even at reduced paper machine speeds.

However, the speed of the gear shaft may be regulated and held closely at any point between 288 r.p.m. and 72 r.p.m. by means of the small hand wheel which is to be seen at the top of the governor casing, an indicator which registers on a scale immediately below the hand wheel showing the speed of the driven machine. Speed adjustments up to a total range of 16 to 1 are possible. The new governor is of simple construction and, at the same time, powerful and accurate throughout the entire speed range, and can be arranged either for adjustment at the turbine or by remote control.

The speed governor actuates a balanced, double-seated, steam admission valve through a lever arrangement, as may be seen in the photograph. The speed governor valve, as also the emergency over-speed shut-off valve, is contained within a housing formed in the turbine case cover. The valve port communicates directly with the steam chest formed in the casing cover; these, with the nozzles in which the steam is expanded, being the only parts of the turbine coming into contact with steam at high pressure and high temperature. The emergency over-speed governor gear may be seen in part at the right-hand side of the turbine casing, and includes a trip handle by means of which the turbine may be shut down.

Designs of turbines equipped with these variable speed governors are available for high and low steam pressures and for high superheat, and in horsepower ratings up to those required by the largest paper machines.

Boston Paper Trade Happenings

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

BOSTON, Mass., June 20, 1932—The Arnold-Roberts Company has just been appointed distributor of Highway Bond, a Strathmore bond sheet, which has been recently developed. The paper presents a highly favorable appearance, has a 25 per cent rag content and is made in white and ivory.

Capt. Floyd H. Blackman, of the D. F. Munroe Company, attended part of the three-day convention of the Yankee Division Veterans' Association at Portland, Me., June 17-19.

George Soulier of Etablissements Soulier, Reuen and Paris, one of the largest European packers of rags, was a visitor in Boston Thursday, calling on the trade. M. Soulier is in the United States on a vacation and while here looking up his clients.

E. J. Kellar, of E. J. Kellar & Co., New York, importers of rags, ropes and pulp, was in Boston Wednesday.

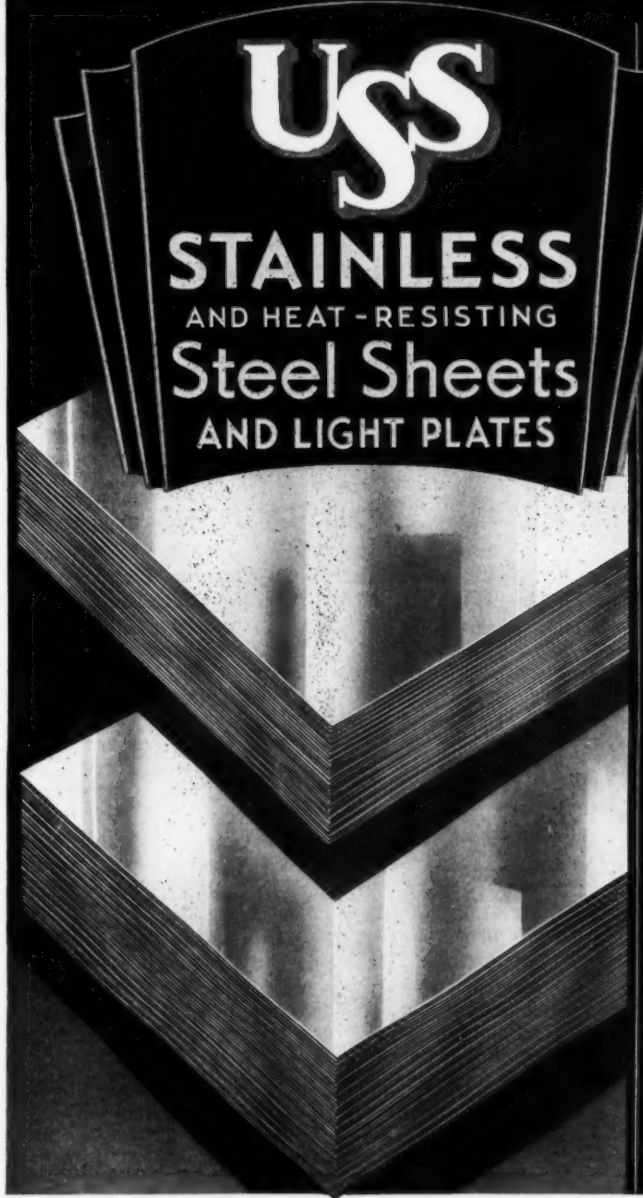
F. L. Reynolds Company, Inc., distributors of cordage, twine, yarns, webbing, etc., has been incorporated in this city. There are 400 common shares of no par value. The president is Frederic L. Reynolds; treasurer, Wendell F. Power, 290 Baxter Boulevard, Portland, Me., and the third incorporator, Paul W. Bartlett.

Japanese Paper Production for March

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1932—The Japanese Paper Manufacturers' Association reports an output of 53,914 short tons and sales of 57,481 short tons of paper by mills of the association during the month of March, bringing the total for the first three months of the current year up to 158,588 tons and 171,229 tons respectively. During the first three months of 1931 production totaled 164,787 and sales 169,785 tons.

AMERICAN



Enduring Beauty and Wide Utility

are characteristics of USS 18-8, and other STAINLESS Steel Sheets manufactured by this Company—and are the result of unusual physical properties, together with highly efficient methods employed in the manufacture of these alloys. These processes represent the best methods and research of our capable technicians, together with those of the Chemical Foundation of this country, and the Krupp interests of Germany.

No factor has been overlooked and nothing left undone to insure the best STAINLESS and Heat Resisting Steel Sheets that science and long technical experience can produce. These sheet products find ready applications in the construction of buildings, automobiles, furniture, machinery, and apparatus for refineries and chemical plants—as well as in the fabrication of numerous articles and fittings used in factory, store and home.

Our skilled technologists are available to assist you in securing the particular sheet or light plate best suited for your requirements, and are at your service as you desire. Literature descriptive of USS STAINLESS Alloy Steels will be sent promptly upon request.

Chromium - Alloy Steels *Ferritic*	Chromium - Nickel Steels *Austenitic*
USS 12	USS 18-8
USS 17	USS 18-12
USS 27	USS 25-12

USS Chromium-Nickel Alloy Steels produced under licenses of Chemical Foundation, Inc., New York; and Fried. Krupp A. G. of Germany.

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ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY
MINNESOTA STEEL COMPANY
NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY
OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY
THE LORAIN STEEL COMPANY
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R.R. COMPANY
UNIVERSAL ATLAS CEMENT COMPANY

Pacific Coast Distributors—Columbia Steel Company, San Francisco, Calif.
Export Distributors—United States Steel Products Company, New York, N. Y.

Delaware TAPPI Elects Officers

The Delaware Valley Section of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry wound up its season of activities prior to the summer recess with a fitting festival of joviality at the Rittenhouse Hotel in Philadelphia, on Friday evening, June 17.

Even the single item of business, namely, the election of officers was conducted in harmony with the prevailing spirit of the occasion. In a mock trial the section officers of the past year were brought up on a number of conspiracy charges relating to the manner of conduct of the section's affairs during the past year.

Edward J. Albert Presides

Edward J. Albert of Thwing Instrument Company presided as judge. A. Luettgen of P. H. Glatfelter Company was principal plaintiff, W. M. Shoemaker of the National Vulcanized Fibre Company, acted as bailiff. C. W. Rivise, well known Philadelphia lawyer was counsel for the defense and J. Carl Schmidt of Du Pont was foreman of the jury consisting of all the members present, which finally brought in a verdict of guilty of conspiracy and the defendants, W. R. Maull of Dill & Collins, G. E. Landt of Continental Diamond Fibre Company, H. P. Cannon of Container Corporation, were sentenced to serve another full year as chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer respectively, of the section. On charges of contempt of court C. W. Rivise, and J. H. Hazelwood of the Barber Asphalt Company, were sentenced to serve the year with them as executive committeemen.

Edward J. Albert was appointed chairman of the program committee to be assisted by James Ramsey of Jessup & Moore, J. Bertwell White of National Vulcanized Fibre Company and A. Luettgen of the P. H. Glatfelter Company.

C. W. Rivise was appointed chairman of the section membership committtee to be assisted by E. N. Wennberg of Continental Diamond Fibre Company and J. C. Dieffenderfer of the Paper Makers Chemical Corporation.

J. E. Plumstead of Jessup & Moore, was appointed chair man of a committee to promote Technical Association membership of section members. He will be assisted by C. E. Peterson of the Riegel Paper Corporation, Jacob Edge of the Downingtown Manufacturing Company, A. M. Cooper of Westinghouse and V. Jacobson of National Aniline and Chemical Company.

F. G. Leser of the Standard Mutual Fire Insurance Company, gave an account of some of his past war experiences in Luxembourg. A. Caldwalader, soldier of fortune, described his experiences in the wilds of China and stated that prosperity is just around the corner. Prof. Rossini held the members spellbound by a series of legerdemain practices.

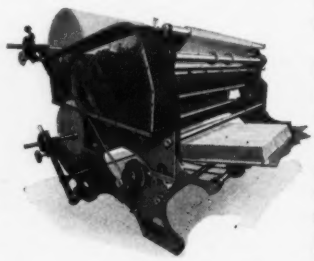
R. G. Macdonald, secretary of TAPPI was present and outlined some of the current activities of the association including the work that is being done on the preparation of the new loose leaf manual of TAPPI Standards, the work and objectives of the divisions and committees and the plans for the fall meeting of the association to be held at Holyoke, Massachusetts, on September 14-16, 1932.

Those Present

Those present included E. J. Albert, Thwing Instrument Company; R. M. Bates, Thomas M. Royal Company; H. Cadwalader, Philadelphia; A. M. Cooper, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; O. C. Cordes, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; A. E. Griffin, Jessup & Moore Company; E. N. Glausner, Downingtown Manufacturing Company; H. F. Hoffman, General Dyestuff Corporation; J. H. Hazelwood, Barber Asphalt Company; L. Justice, Container Corporation of America; V. Jacobson, National Aniline & Chemical Company; C. J. Kern, Moore & White Company; F. G. Leser, Standard Mutual Fire Insurance Company; H. T. Lundquist, National Vulcanized Fibre Company; A. J. Luettgen, P. H. Glatfelter Company; R. G. Macdonald, secretary TAPPI; W. R. Maull, Dill & Collins Company; W. T. Marble, until recently with Scott Paper Company; M. C. Maxwell, McDowell Paper Mills; Mr. McAndrews, McDowell Paper Mills; C. H. McDowell, McDowell Paper Mills; S. D. Reynolds, Container Corporation of America; J. Roslund, Moore & White Company; R. W. Richardson, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company; Jay Robinson, National Vulcanized Fibre Company; C. W. Rivise, Philadelphia; James Ramsey, Jessup & Moore Paper Company; G. W. Roberts, General Electric Company; W. M. Shoemaker, National Vulcanized Fibre Company; J. Carl Schmidt, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company; H. C. Schwalbe, Dill & Collins Company; A. W. Wickham, MacAndrews & Forbes Inc.; J. B. White, National Vulcanized Fibre Company; F. E. Winslow, General Electric Company.

New Towel Interfolding Machine

A new Towel Interfolding Machine has just been completed by the Hudson-Sharp Machine Company of Green Bay, Wis., which has practically doubled the output commonly credited to machines designed for this purpose.



The new machine is of a Rotary Type and interfolds from 50 to 60 cases of towels per hour on a four width machine. The outstanding feature of the machine, aside from its remarkable speed, is the new patented folding mechanism which makes it possible to run an extremely uniform product—more so than has heretofore been obtainable on a rotary machine.

The entire machine is equipped with ball bearings encased in housings. It has a one point lubrication system on folding rolls. All gears are of high carbon steel treated and hardened. All wearing parts are of this same long wearing material.

The machine is built to receive two rolls of paper from which it automatically cuts, interfolds and counts, in continuous production. The product is carried by moving carriers from the interfolding mechanism to a table for packing. It is constructed in widths of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 towels. The machine permits production of narrower towels of any width of 10 inches and 13¼ inches without any changes with exception of moving slitters.

The machine is designed particularly for the production of folding towels of different types. It can also be used on light weights of folding tissues.

The new machine will take the place of several old type machines formerly owned by its purchaser. A number of the new pieces of equipment are now under construction for converters in various portions of the country.

DOWNINGTOWN

SINGLE CUTTER FOR PULP SHEETS

Downingtown Cutters are built to handle all weights of stock and are made in Single, Duplex and Triplex types. On all types, the sheet can be squared while the cutter is running, without affecting the relation of the revolving and bed knives, to each other. All cutters can be arranged with Single, Duplex or Revolving Slitters. The Downingtown Manufacturing Company, Downingtown, Pa.

Installation in Pulp Mill of Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. at Longview, Washington

New York Trade Jottings

William B. McEachern, of the Northwest Paper Company, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., is a New York visitor, this week.

* * *

Regular weekly luncheons and meetings of the Eastern Division of the Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry have been discontinued, but will be resumed after Labor Day.

* * *

The Eaton Paper Company, writing paper manufacturers, of Adams, Mass., announce the appointment of the Forest Paper Company, of 334 Hudson street, as New York distributors of their Adamic Script.

* * *

S. Schapiro & Sons, dealers, packers and importers of cotton rags of all kinds, of Baltimore, Md., have opened a branch office in Room 1106 of the Tribune Building, 154 Nassau street, New York, with Julius Levine, who has been with the company for some time, in charge.

* * *

A general conference of representatives of all interests, to discuss the simplification of paper cones and tubes for textile winding, will be held under the auspices of the division of simplified practice of the Bureau of Standards, at 10.00 a. m., daylight saving time, Wednesday, June 29, in room 1233, 40 Worth street, New York. A tentative proposal, founded on a study of the requirements of the industry, has been submitted by the simplified practice committee of manufacturers to serve as a basis for discussion. It provides for the length, inside diameter, weight per thousand, color and use of paper tubes, and for the length, inside diameter at base, taper, weight per thousand, traverse, use, and color of paper cones for sale yarns.

* * *

Charles M. Haskins, secretary-treasurer and managing director of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc., of 1475 Broadway, New York, has been made chairman of the railroad committee of the American Trade Association Executives, embracing all important trade associations in the United States. This was done because largely through his efforts last year, trade associations for the first time were allowed reduced rates on the presentation of 100 certificates instead of 150. This railroad committee is still working with the railroads on a proposition which would allow trade associations to have certificates of members validated even if the number presented fell below 100 providing the secretary was in a position to state that at least 100 persons attending the convention came by rail. Such a provision would obviate the difficulty existing now where so many members neglect to get their certificates.

* * *

The American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary, has been created by the American Cyanamid Company, this city, to consolidate the activities of a number of the company's existing subsidiaries. July 1, the new organization will take over the activities formerly carried on by the American Cyanamid Sales Company, the Fumigators Supply Company, the Kalbfleisch Bauxite Company, the Kalbfleisch Corporation, A. Klipstein & Co., the Superior Chemical Company and John C. Wiarda & Co. At the same time, the activities of the American Cyanamid Company in industrial and heavy chemicals will be merged with those of the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation, and the latter organization will take over control of the activities of the American Powder Company, the Kalbfleisch Corporation of Surinam (Dutch Guiana), the Owl Fumigating Corporation, the Selden Company, and the Structural Gypsum Corporation. The officers of the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation are: Chairman of the board, W. B. Bell; president, H. L. Derby; vice-president in charge of manufacture, K. F. Cooper; vice-president in charge of sales, P. M. Dinkins; treasurer, R. C. Gaugler; assistant treasurer, A. P. Savage; secretary, W. P. Sturtevant; assistant secretaries, G. R. Martin and K. E. Manning. The offices of the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation will be at 535 Fifth avenue, this city.

Lower Freight Rates Asked

A hearing was held at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, June 14, before the Eastern Commodity Rate Revision Committee to consider a general revision of rates on waste paper and rags throughout entire Official Classification territory. Some of those in attendance were J. C. Winter, of the Winter Paper Stock Company; A. E. Silberman, of Albert E. Silberman & Co., Inc.; C. A. Weiskopf, of J. Weiskopf & Son, S. Adler, all of Cleveland, represented by their attorney, A. E. Whiteside; Newell J. Lewis, of the Pennsylvania Paper Stock Company, N. Kurtz, of M. B. Speer & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. H. Hudson and J. Duffy, of the Castanea Paper Company, Johnsonburg and Lock Haven, Pa.; H. Coyle, of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, representing Frankel Brothers and J. Cohen & Sons, of Rochester, N. Y.; Osborn Van Brunt, for the Felt Manufacturers' Association and the Certainteed Products Company; M. E. Nugent, for the Congoleum-Nairn Company, Kearny, N. J.; E. G. Seidel, for the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa.; J. R. Allen, for the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati; G. R. Gordon, for Container Corporation of America and Chicago Mill Paper Stock Company, Chicago, and W. Fred Clark, for the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc., and the Waste Paper Institute.

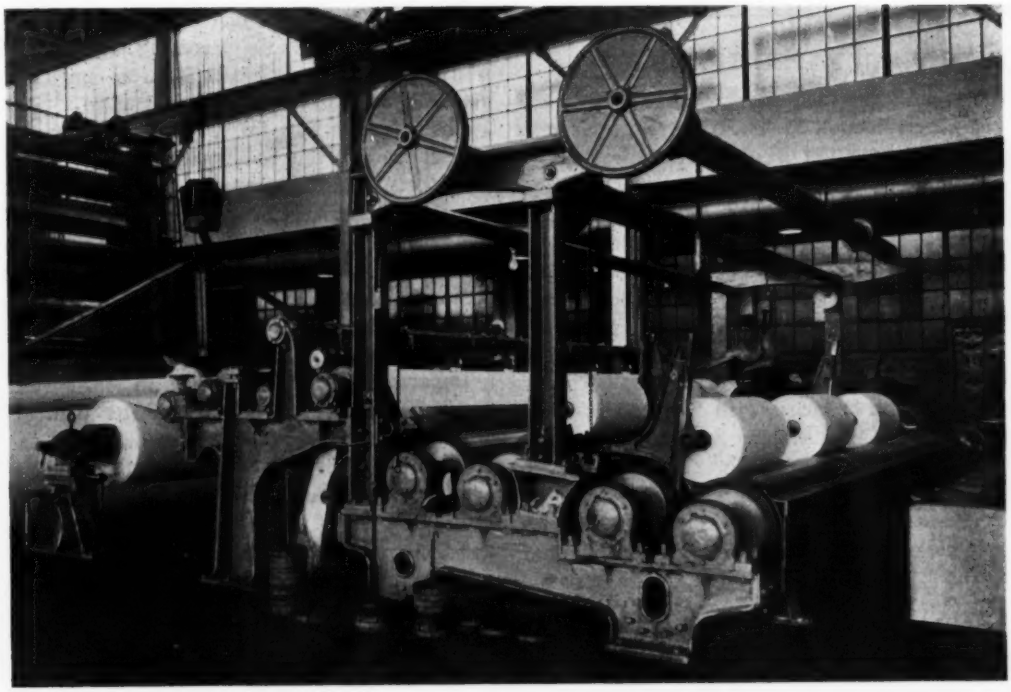
The Eastern Commodity Rate Revision Committee had suggested as a basis for rates on waste paper and rags throughout entire Official Classification Territory 27½ per cent of first class, minimum weight 24,000 lbs., to alternate with 25 per cent of first class, minimum weight 30,000 lbs., with the cancellation of all existing commodity rates, except where they have been published to meet motor truck or water competition. W. Fred Clark, manager of the traffic department of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc., and the Waste Paper Institute, proposed as a basis for reasonable rates on these commodities 20 per cent of first class, minimum weight 30,000 lbs., to alternate with 22½ per cent of first class, minimum weight 24,000 lbs., with the exception that within Trunk Line and New England Territories, locally and inter-territorially between those territories, 20 per cent of first class, minimum weight 24,000 lbs., to alternate with 22½ per cent of first class, minimum weight 20,000 lbs., should apply. He also suggested a uniform list of articles to be transported at the waste paper and rag rates. These bases of rates, also the proposed description, were generally supported by the other important interests.

W. B. Wheelwright's New Post

William Bond Wheelwright, for a number of years identified with the paper industry, as a consultant on the manufacture and sale of paper, is now connected with the George W. Wheelwright Paper Company, Leominster, Mass., as assistant in sales and sales promotion work.

The MOORE & WHITE Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
N. PHILA. STA. PENNA. R.R.
PAPER MILL MACHINERY

HIGH SPEED FOUR-DRUM WINDER & SLITTER



MOORE & WHITE HIGH SPEED all ball bearing equipped four-drum winder & slitter in mill of Champion Fibre Co., Canton, N. C.—236″ width of drums operating at a paper speed of 2100 feet per minute.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
UPON REQUEST

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Henry J. Berger
Editor

Ronald G. Macdonald
Editor Technical Section

Herbert J. Laughton
Associate Editor

Thomas J. Burke, C. A.
Editor Cost Section

Lynne M. Lamm,
Washington Correspondent

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FOREIGN PAPER TRADE

April exports of paper and paper products from the United States were valued at $1,464,793, a slight decrease over the preceding month, but 28 per cent below those of the same month last year according to the Paper Division of the Department of Commerce. When placed beside the figures of the preceding month the following increases are indicated: Box board (paper board and straw board), 85 per cent; cover paper, 44 per cent; envelopes, 23 per cent; news print, 30 per cent; book paper, not coated, 38 per cent; other paper board, 17 per cent; other writing paper and toilet paper, each 15 per cent; surface coated paper and fiber insulating lath or board, each 10 per cent, while paper towels and napkins, sheathing and building paper, and boxes and cartons show a slight increase.

Contrasted with the corresponding month of 1931, the following increases are noted: Surface coated paper, 65 per cent; wrapping paper, 13 per cent; greaseproof and waterproof papers, 10 per cent; over issue and old newspapers, 5 per cent. The following heavy decreases are noted over March exports: Bristols and bristol board, 56 per cent; papeteries (fancy writings), 50 per cent; cash register and adding machine paper, 43 per cent; overissue and old newspapers and wrapping paper, each 40 per cent, greaseproof and waterproof papers, 32 per cent and wallboard of paper or pulp, 23 per cent, but tissue and crepe paper, blotting paper, wall paper and paper bags showed only slight decreases.

Compared with a year ago, the heaviest decrease is shown in wallboard of paper or pulp which declined by as much as 76 per cent, while papeteries showed a decrease of 65 per cent; sheathing and building paper and wall paper, each, 60 per cent, bristols and bristol board, 55 per cent, other writing paper, and blotting paper, each approximately 5 per cent, book paper, not coated, cover paper, paper towels and napkins, box board (paper board and straw board), 40 per cent, vulcanized sheets strips and rods, envelopes, paper boxes, each, approximately, 30 per cent; toilet paper, filing folders, index cards and other office forms, each 25 per cent; cash register and adding machine paper, other paper board, each 20 per cent.

Exports of paper base stocks for April amounted to $286,734, an increase of 20 per cent over the preceding month, but a decrease of 40 per cent over a year ago. Exports of pulpwoods were valued at $34,894, representing a decrease of 84 per cent from those of April, 1931, but an increase of 17 per cent when compared with the preceding month. Soda wood pulp exports showed a gain of 35 per cent over a year ago and were considerably higher than in the preceding month. Sulphite wood pulp recorded a gain of 16 per cent over March and a 10 per cent gain over those of April, 1932, while rags and other paper stock showed a gain of 10 per cent over the preceding month.

Imports of paper and paper products in April amounted to $9,180,306, compared with $818,140 in March, and $11,011,597 in April, 1931. News print imports were 20 per cent below those of a year ago and showed a slight decrease over those of the preceding month. April imports of cigarette paper, books and covers amounted to $684,958, as against $366,243 in March and $532,632 a year ago, France occupying by far the most important place among the suppliers of this commodity.

Imports of kraft wrapping paper, with a valuation of $21,250, in April, represented a large increase over both the preceding month and the corresponding month last year, Sweden being the biggest contributor. Arrivals of surface coated papers in April were also high, amounting to $43,515, against $25,436 in March, the shipments from Germany being the heaviest.

Imports of paper base stocks in April were valued at $3,136,591, compared with $3,927,161 in March and $4,731,439, a year ago. Imports of pulpwood showed a decrease of 60 per cent over April, 1931, and 50 per cent over the preceding month. Arrivals of bleached ground wood pulp were high, both as compared with a year ago and the preceding month, but those of unbleached showed a decline of 45 per cent contrasted with a year ago, while showing no great difference when compared with March.

Imports of sulphite wood pulp, unbleached, showed a decrease of over 35 per cent compared with both the preceding month and the corresponding month last year, while those of bleached were slightly lower than in March but 30 per cent lower than a year ago. Imports of kraft pulp were low.

SCANDINAVIAN PULP MARKET DULL

The Scandinavian pulp and paper markets continue dull, with orders few and most of those entered on the books being only for small amounts. Kraft prices are holding firm but other classes of wood pulp show a weak tendency. Expectations of increased orders from the United Kingdom following the reduction in tariff duties on wrapping papers from 50 to 20 per cent, have not yet been realized.

Gardner-Richardson Co. Formed

The Gardner & Harvey Company, of Middletown, Ohio, has purchased the paper board and paper box plants of the Richardson Company of Lockland, Ohio and has changed its name to the Gardner-Richardson Company. In doing so, the company states "we have been fortunate in retaining the personnel of the Richardson Company which has heretofore devoted its energy to the paper board and box divisions, so that all customers of both companies will be fully as well served if not better in the future than in the past."

E. T. Gardner, president of the company, writes "Enclosed you will find a notice we are sending out to the trade concerning our purchase of the Richardson Company's Lockland properties, which consist of their paper board machines, folding box plant, suit box plant, paraffin butter carton plant, and what other departments they are operating at Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The Richardson Company, as I understand it, are continuing as the Richardson Company and will operate their Moulded Products Company in Melrose Park, Chicago, Ill. and their factory in New Brunswick, N. J., but this department has nothing to do with their paper board, folding box and this division which we are purchasing.

"As the letter states, we are taking over a great many of the personnel of this company and we feel that the Gardner-Richardson Company will be better able to serve our customers than ever before. We will be the largest manufacturer in the country of folding paper box board, folding boxes, suit boxes, and other grades of this kind."

The officers of The Gardner-Richardson Company will be as follows: J. M. Richardson, chairman of the board; E. T. Gardner, president and general manager; W. H. Richardson, vice president in charge of manufacturing; Colin Gardner, vice president in charge of sales; W. S. LaRue, vice president in charge of purchases for the company, and M. S. Johntson, treasurer and Paul Richardson, secretary.

Big Rubber Rolls in Paper Mills

It is interesting to note the trend toward big rubber covered rolls in the paper industry. For example, the big news print machine at the Great Lakes Paper Company at Fort William, carries an American Wringer Company Tensilastic rubber press roll with a 264 inch face and 30 inch finished diameter. The felt carrying rolls on this same machine are 317 inch face, 17 inch finished diameter.

In the Champion Fibre Company mill at Canton, N. C., are two Tensilastic main press rolls measuring 241 inch face, 32 inch finished diameter. The shipping weight of these rolls was 45,000 pounds. In the American Wringer Company plant at Woonsocket, R. I., an additional press roll of the same size is being held as a spare for this same machine.

A Tensilastic rubber press roll at the Southern Advance Bag and Paper Company mill, Hodge, La., measures 238 inch face, 30 inch finished diameter.

It is reported also that rubber table rolls with 168 inch face, 8 inch diameter, also furnished by the American Wringer Company are doing a very successful job in the Three Rivers and Gatineau mills of the International Paper Company. Indications point to more extensive use of rubber covered table rolls in the future.

Dr. Charles Herty is using Tensilastic rubber covered rolls in his experimental mill where he is investigating the making of news print from southern woods.

The Tensilastic compound and process of the American Wringer Company has been ten years in the making. It is an absolutely unique product that is showing unusually satisfactory performance records in the paper and textile field. The American Wringer Company, Woonsocket, R. I., has issued three interesting booklets, "Tensilastic and What It Means", "The Use and Abuse of Rubber Rolls" and "Density and Crowning of Press Rolls," which they will gladly send you without obligation on your part.

Abitibi Protective Groups Formed

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

Protective committees have been formed and are requesting deposits of the bonds and preferred stocks of Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd. This action follows failure of the company to pay the interest which was due June 1 on its first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, series A, due 1953, of which approximately $48,267,000 principal amount are outstanding. Dividends are in arrears for more than a year on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, outstanding in the amount of $34,881,800, and two quarterly dividends are in arrears on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, of which about $1,000,000 par value is outstanding.

Joseph P. Ripley, vice-president of The National City Company, is chairman of the bondholders protective committee. Counsel for the committee includes Shearman & Sterling, New York; LaFleur, MacDougall, Macfarlane & Barclay, Montreal; and Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, Toronto. Frederick G. Curry, 22 William street, New York, who may also be addressed at Room 611, Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, is secretary of the committee.

Lieut. Col. Herbert Molson,C.M.G., M.C., president of Molson's Brewery, Ltd., Montreal, is chairman of the preferred stockholders' committee which is acting for both the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock. Counsel for this committee includes Davis, Polk, Wardell, Gardiner & Reed, of New York; and Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden, Montreal. James P. Angus, 511 Place d'Armes, Montreal, who may also be addressed at 22 William street, New York, is secretary of the committee.

B. & W. To Make Sulphite System

The Babcock & Wilcox Company has been granted the exclusive rights in the United States and Canada for the manufacture and sale of the automatic pressure circulating and indirect heating system of sulphite cooking developed by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation.

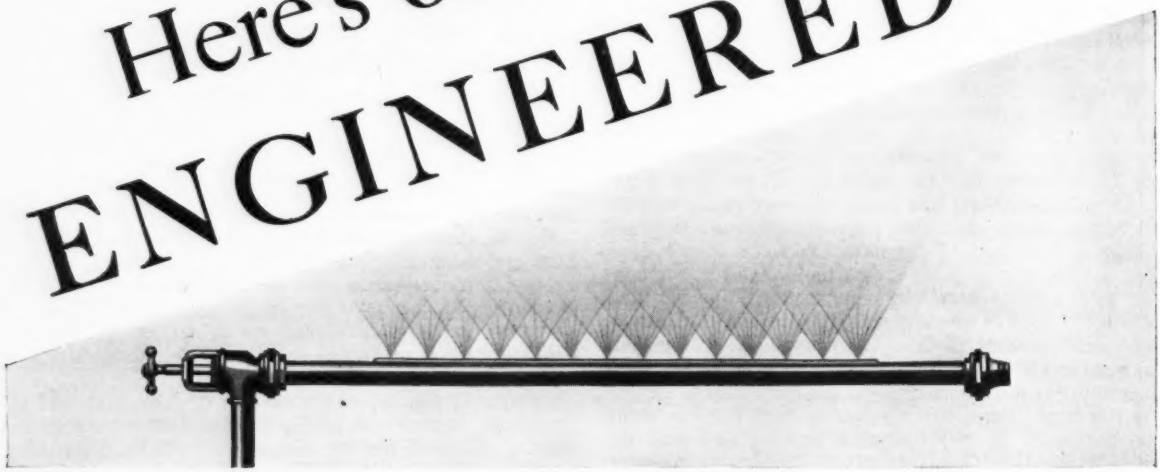
This process, which is patented, is being successfully used in six digesters in the Kimberly Mill, Kimberly, Wis.

The manufacture of equipment for this process conforms with the policy of The Babcock & Wilcox Company of building special process equipment such as welded pressure parts and corrosion-resisting alloy equipment, which comprise the important and vital parts of the Kimberly-Clark system.

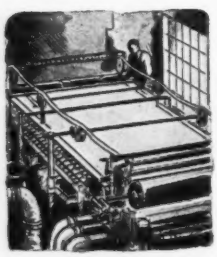
All alloy material used will be produced under the supervision of metallurgists of The Babcock & Wilcox Company, and will be of an analysis successfully developed for sulphite service.

Fabricated parts will be made in the Barberton Works where a modern foundry, completely equipped with high-frequency induction melting-furnaces, is operated exclusively for alloy material; and where all other necessary facilities are available for fabricating alloy steels under the closest supervision.

Here's one that's ENGINEERED



LOOK AT THE DIFFERENCE!



Many shower pipes are built — a Rainstorm is engineered. Look at the difference!

Maximum scouring action is obtained with lower pressures . . . less water is used . . . less power is consumed at the pumps . . . all dirt is kept off the screens or felts.

Here is how it's done.

In a Rainstorm, two small water streams are made to impinge at a predetermined angle —the resultant is a flat spray with nearly 50% increased velocity at no increase in initial water pressure.

During cleaning, all dirt is loosened from the inside by scrapers—a valve is opened in the end of a Rainstorm, and the rush of water carries all dirt out and away from the screen or felts—accomplished without removing the pipe or changing its position.

Have the facts. Send for bulletin . . . no obligation.

The SMITH & WINCHESTER MFG. CO.
South Windham, Connecticut

Send, without obligation, your bulletin covering the latest facts about Rainstorm Shower Pipes.

Name.....

Firm.....

Street.....

City..... *State*.....

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The SMITH & WINCHESTER *Manufacturing Company*

1828

PLANT AND OFFICES AT SOUTH WINDHAM, CONNECTICUT

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Section of the
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry
Edited by Ronald G. Macdonald, Secretary

Pulp and Paper Industry Literature Review

Abstracts of Articles and Patents Compiled by the Abstracts and Bibliography Committee of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, A. Papineau-Couture, John F. Ohlson, C. E. Peterson and Clarence J. West, Chairman

The National Research Council, 21st and B Street, Washington, D. C., through Dr. Clarence J. West, extends the courtesy of its photostat service to members of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Owing to a limitation of personnel and time, this service cannot be extended to non-members.

The charge for the photostat service is: 9 x 11 inches—18 cents per page, 18 x 11 inches—35 cents per page, 22 x 18 inches—70 cents per page, minimum charge, 50 cents.

Payment should be made upon receipt of invoice.

Copies of United States Patents can be obtained from the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents each. Send currency, not stamps.

Alkaline Processes

Method of Producing Cellulose. Bror N. Segerfelt. U. S. pat. 1,828,511 (Oct. 20, 1931).—Cellulose material, such as wood chips, is digested with liquor such as an alkaline white liquor and the cellulose produced is afterward washed in diffusers. The strongest waste liquor obtained from the diffusers from a previous boiling is evaporated and the evaporated waste liquor is added as supplemental liquor to the fresh digester liquor for obtaining the required quantity of liquid in the digester.—A.P.-C.

De-Odorizing Gases from Sulphate Digesters. Société d' Etudes et d'Applications pour le Progrés de l'Industrie Résinière. Fr. pat. 706,750 Dec. 1, 1930).—Gases from sulphate pulp digesters, contaminated by mercaptans and sulphur compounds, are deodorized by oxidizing agents such as ozone, hypochlorites or nitric acid.—A.P.-C.

Cellulosic Pulp from Farm Wastes. Elton R. Darling assignor to Cornstalk Products Co. U. S. pat 1,828,243 (Oct. 20, 1931).—Farm waste material (such as cornstalks) is subjected to alkaline digestion (suitably with dilute caustic soda) and partially digested material is separated from more completely digested material, as by screening, and this separated partially digested material is then subjected to a separate alkaline pulping operation, as by the use of somewhat stronger caustic soda solution.—A.P.-C.

Production of Refined Wood Pulp. George A. Richter assignor to Brown Co. U. S. pat. 1,831,032 (Nov. 10, 1931).—Chipped wood is cooked for more than 2 hours in substantially only water at a temperature of about 150° to 200°C. and is then cooked in a kraft liquor comprising caustic soda and sodium sulphide to complete fiber liberation.—A.P.-C.

Production of High Alpha-Cellulose Pulp. Vereinigte Glanztoff Fabriken A. G. Brit. pat. 345,208 (Dec. 13, 1928).—Breaking down of cellulosic material is effected by any of various specified treatments with acids or other suitable reagents and the pulp is then immediately freed from hemi-cellulose by alkaline reagents until the alpha-cellulose content is 90 per cent or more (preferably at least 93 per cent), to obtain a product especially suitable for the manufacture of cellulose solutions of viscose or other derivatives.—A.P.-C.

Low Viscosity Cellulose Fiber and Process of Making Same. George A. Richter assignor to Brown Co. U. S. pat. 1,831,197 (Nov. 10, 1931).—Depolymerizing of damp cellulose fiber such as high alpha-cellulose wood fiber is effected in the presence of alkali below mercerizing strength and oxygen-containing gas such as air.—A.P.-C.

Purifying Cellulose-Bearing Material Such as Wood Pulp. André Thiriet assignor to Papeteries Navarre. U. S. pat. 1,829,378 (Oct. 27, 1931).—Material such as wood pulp is treated with alkali liquors such as sodium carbonate which are free from alkaline-earth metal salts so that the latter do not impede dissolving of impurities and the latter when dissolved are retained in solution.—A.P.-C.

Process for the Purification of Chemical Wood Pulp. John D. Rue assignor to The Champion Fiber Co. U. S. pat. 1,827,857 (Oct. 20, 1931).—An unbleached and unrefined alkaline-process wood pulp is prepared by a process such as digesting wood in a cooking liquor which may contain 36 lb. of sodium carbonate for each 100 lb. of wood digested (in a solution having a strength of 70 to 80 g. per l. of active chemical). The separated pulp is partially bleached and its pH is adjusted to between 2 and 4 and it is washed and treated with caustic alkali solution to form a suspension having an alkalinity equivalent to a 5 to 12 per cent caustic soda solution with a pulp concentration of 5 to 10 per cent, and the treatment is continued for from 10 minutes to 6 hours with heating (but not to the boiling point), and the pulp is then separated and washed, its pH is adjusted to between 2 and 4 and it is again washed and again bleached, its acidity is again similarly adjusted, and it is washed again.—A.P.-C.

Treatment of Wood Pulp. Zellstofffabrik Waldhof and A. Bernstein. Brit. pat. 337,445 (July 29, 1929).—A high-value

cellulose containing (1) 96 to 99 per cent or (2) 90 to 95 per cent of alpha-cellulose is produced by treating bleached or unbleached wood pulp with (1) 5 per cent or (2) 2.5 to 5 per cent solution of caustic alkali or alkaline carbonate in the presence of a bleaching agent (chlorine) at 12°C. or lower, and afterwards washing first with alkali and then with water.—A.P.-C.

Refining the "Soap" Floating on the Waste Liquors of Cellulose Manufacture. Carl H. Michelson. U. S. pat. 1,823,752, (Sept. 15, 1931).—For recovering fatty and resinous acids from the so-called "soap" floating on black liquors, the "soap" is treated with sulphite waste liquor.—A.P.-C.

Recent Results of the Chemical Investigations of the Effects of Waste Waters from Cellulose Plants on Fish. G. Ebeling. Wasser 5:192-200 (1931): C. A. 26:2262.—Waste from plants using the sulphite process was not injurious, while that from plants using the soda-sulphate process killed the fish and gave the fish a resin-like taste. These effects were found to be due to resins and resin acids which are present in much larger quantities in the washings from the soda-sulphate process than in those from the sulphite process. A concentration of 5 mg. per liter is fatal for fish. Certain lower aquatic animals are more resistant to the resins. Analytical methods for determining the resin acids and lignin in streams are given.—C. J. W.

Sulphite Process

Process for the Production of Sulphite Liquor and Pure Carbon Dioxide. Max G. T. Schroeder. U. S. pat. 1,826,028 (Oct. 6, 1931).—A gas containing sulphur dioxide is extracted with water under pressure for the recovery of sulphur dioxide from the gas, the resultant solution is caused to act on a decomposable carbonate such as calcium carbonate, and the carbon dioxide thus produced is collected.—A.P.-C.

Production of Sulphite Pulp. Alfred M. Thomsen. U. S. pat. 1,823,519 Sept. 15, 1931).—An acid calcium sulphite solution is decomposed with sodium sulphate, the calcium sulphate formed is separated, wood chips are digested with the liquor thus produced, pulp is separated from the spent liquor, the liquor is neutralized and calcium sulphate is precipitated from it as calcium carbonate by the addition of sodium carbonate. The calcium carbonate sludge is separated; the liquor is evaporated to a sirupy consistency and is incinerated under reducing conditions; the resulting ash is dissolved in water; the contained sodium carbonate is separated from sodium sulphide (as by crystallization) and the sodium carbonate is returned to the process for neutralizing the liquor as described.—A.P.-C.

Manufacture of Paper Pulp from Bagasse and Similar Materials. Tetsudo Hagiwara assignor to Ryoji Miura. U. S. pat. 1,825,349 (Sept. 29, 1931).—The material is digested rapidly under pressure at a temperature of 100° to 115°C. for 30 to 40 hours with a solution formed mainly of magnesium bisulphite with a small addition of magnesium sulphite to avoid any pressure of free sulphuric acid.—A.P.-C

Manufacture of Cellulose from Fibrous Material Such as Sugar-Cane Fiber. Joaquin J. de la Roza, Sr. U. S. pat. 1,825,655 (Oct. 6, 1931).—The material is treated with a dilute sulphur dioxide solution and subsequently is treated with a compound of acid reaction such as an acid sulphite solution. The product obtained is suitable for the manufacture of paper or cardboard.—A.P.-C.

Calcium-Magnesium Bisulphite Liquor. Daniel W. Stewart. U. S. pat. 1,828,690 (Oct. 20, 1931).—Magnesium-containing rock is calcined and the calcine and water are fed to the top of a tower and treated with a countercurrent of sulphur dioxide. Various details of procedure for regulating the process are specified.—A.P.-C.

Dissolving Sulphur Dioxide in Aqueous Solutions. Thomas L. Dunbar assignor to Chemi-pulp Process, Inc. U. S. pat. 1,826,753 (Oct. 13, 1931).—Hot sulphur dioxide solution is caused to react with solid lime-containing material and the resulting solution is cooled and sulphur dioxide is passed into it in presence of solid lime-containing material, to prepare a solution suitable for digesting wood.—A.P.-C.

Manufacture of Cellulose. J. J. de la Roza, Sr. Brit. pat. 347,297 (Dec. 30, 1929).—Vegetable fiber is treated with an aqueous solution of sulphur dioxide, either in two stages, the first being with a cold dilute solution and the second with a hot concentrated solution under pressure, or in one stage with the concentrated solution. The material is afterwards washed and repeatedly treated with alkali under conditions of increasing temperature and pressure—A.P.-C.

Manufacture of Cellulose. G. de Bartillat. Brit. pat. 360,023 (July 7, 1930).—Wood chips, shavings, sawdust, etc., are heated to 100° to 110° under a pressure of 20 to 25 atmospheres, with water containing at least 25 per cent by weight of sulphur dioxide, together with lead, tin, aluminum, or their oxides, as catalysts.—A.P.-C

Alpha-Cellulose Pulp. Charles A. Blodgett and Hugo H. Hanson assignors to Eastern Manufacturing Co. U. S. pats. 1,831,435 and 1,831,436 (Nov. 10, 1931).—*No. 1,831,435*—Cellulosic material such as wood chips is reduced to a pulp in the presence of an acid sulphite liquor. The reaction of the liquor is arrested short of normal sulphite treatment. The resulting pulp is subjected to an alkaline liquor made from approximately equal proportions of a sulphite such as sodium sulphite and an alkaline compound of an alkali metal such as sodium sulphide, and the soluble products of reaction are subsequently separated from the residual cellulosic solids. *No. 1,831,436*—Wood chips are treated with a caustic reagent so as to effect an incomplete reduction to pulp and the resulting pulp is subjected to a solution of a normal alkali sulphite and an alkali hydroxide.—A.P.-C.

Production of Cellulose. Ferdinand Steerman. Fr. pat. 706,236 (Feb. 14, 1930).—Vegetable materials other than wood are submitted to an energetic washing with an Alkaline liquor and then treated in an autoclave with a bisulphite solution having an excess of free sulphur dioxide and a mixture of alkali chlorides.—A.P.-C.

Pulp from Wood. Linn Bradley and Edward P. McKeefe assignors to Bradley-McFeefe Corp. U. S. pat. 1,834,676 (Dec. 1, 1931).—One lot of material is digested in a liquor containing a sulphite of sodium. Another lot is digested in a caustic soda liquor. Water is separated (as by evaporation) from the residual liquors of each operation and the sodium organic compounds in the residual liquors are decomposed by furnacing them together, thus producing a furnace product comprising sodium carbonate and sodium sulphide. A portion of the sodium carbonate thus recovered is causticized to form a cooking liquor comprising caustic soda. Sulphur dioxide is introduced into a hot solution that contains a substantial portion of the sodium carbonate and sodium sulphide recovered, thus removing hydrogen sulphide from the solution and converting some of the sodium content of the sodium sulphide and of the sodium carbonate into a sodium sulphite which is used in a succeeding digestion.—A.P.-C.

High Alpha-Cellulose Pulp. Zellstofffabrik Waldhof and Hedwig Busch. Fr. pat. 709,817 (Jan. 13, 1931).—A cellulosic material rich in cellulose resistant to alkalies is made by treating bleached or unbleached pulp with an alkaline agent and a reducing agent resistant to alkalies, such as sodium sulphite, hydrosulphites or phenols.—A.P.-C.

Pulp from Plants of Gramineae. Seisuke Kodama. Japan. pat. 91,614 (June 1, 1931); C. A. 26:1785.—The pulp is prepared by boiling stems of plants belonging to the Gramineae with sodium or calcium sulphite solution containing less than four percent of total sulphurous acid. The amount of combined sulphurous acid (less than two per cent) is larger than that of free sulphurous acid.—C. J. W.

Pulp Testing Developments in 1931*

By Donald E. Cable[1]

The major developments of the past year in the field of pulp testing are largely confined to the branch of physical methods so far as breadth of interest with pulp and paper technologists is concerned. This is naturally to be expected in view of the fact that by far the major use of pulp of all kinds is for the making of paper or paper board in which the fibrous ingredient is relatively inert chemically, but does play a most important role by imparting to the finished product certain physical characteristics which are of major value to the printer or ultimate consumer of the product.

Cuprammonium Viscosity Test

The past year has seen apparently a growing interest aroused in the use of one physical chemical test—viscosity of pulp in cuprammonium hydroxide. Evidence has been accumulating to the effect that this particular test is more sensitive in revealing the extent of weakening the fiber by overbleaching or by other mildly destructive chemical treatment than is shown by such other chemical tests as those for alpha cellulose or for copper number. The viscosity test is a relative simple one to make and in time it may even assume such a degree of importance as to become widely used by manufacturers and users of bleached pulp or specially purified chemical pulps where such material is used in the making of paper or paper specialties. The buying or selling of bleached pulp on a viscosity test specification may in the future even obviate the need of resorting to some method of testing the pulp by conversion into standard test sheets followed by evaluation of those sheets by one or more standard paper physical testing methods.

Preparation of Test Sheets

Without a doubt there shall long be a serious need for a first class empirical method of producing test sheets in the laboratory from pulp where the pulp is manufactured into paper. This is helpful in revealing which of several untreated pulps will most satisfactorily yield a paper having all or most of the physical characteristics desired. It is also helpful in showing how processing operations such as beating, jordaning, rod milling, refining, etc., can be controlled to obtain the best possible paper making results from a given pulp. The making of test sheets from pulp is an art regardless of the equipment used or the methods followed. With all the possible variations in each unit of equipment and in each detail as to method it is little wonder that so many suggestions and changes have been made since the original TAPPI pulp testing method was adopted in 1916 on the recommendation of R. B. Wolf and his committee. An empirical pulp strength testing method is much like an automobile. It may seem the acme of perfection and utility today and two, five or ten years later it may look decidedly antiquated even if kept under a dustproof glass show case all that time.

It is this march of progress which during the past year has witnessed the passing of the pulp initial strength testing procedure which was adopted about four years ago by the Technical Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry as a tentative standard.

Canadian Technical Section Report

Based largely upon the published comparison results of Adlington, Jones, Alexander, Legendre, Nyberg and Patton of Canada and of Laymon of the Mead Corporation in Ohio, the Canadian Technical Section committee on chemical and physical standards and the pulp testing committee of TAPPI have adopted as a tentative standard during the past month the British Paper Makers' Association equipment and procedure for "Precision Method of Forming and Testing Sheets from Pulp" as arranged by James d'A Clark (also of the Mead Corporation). The writer and others recognize that this method has some rather serious limitations, but it seems better to have one complete method such as this as a tentative standard than none at all, especially one on which such a thorough and systematic experimental study has been made of nearly every operating variable in the procedure. We hope to remedy its few faults in time after suitable and exhaustive study.

Of particular interest to us at this time is Appendix A of Chairman Keay's latest report for the Canadian committee on chemical and physical standards. In this appendix by Legendre, Jones and Adlington (under date of Sept. 14, 1931) it is shown that the British disintegrator operating for 25 min. at its speed of 3000 r.p.m. on a pulp of 1.2 per cent consistency does a more thorough job of disentangling the fibers than is accomplished with the Canadian disintegrator running for 5 minutes at its speed of about 1800 r.p.m. in the same pulp but at a 3 per cent consistency; and yet the drop in freeness in the first case was less in three out of four comparisons than in the latter case.

These same authors and three others (Alexander, Nyberg and Patton) have shown in Appendix B of the same report the results of their observations in regard to the performance of four kinds of sheet mold (British, Williams, Valley and Canadian). After a systematic series of burst, tear and tensile tests made from ground-wood and kraft pulps, using each of the four makes of sheet mold in which each of four operators participated equally in the making of the various sets of test sheet, it was concluded that, all things considered, the British and Williams molds gave sheets showing the least degree of fluctuation from one sheet to another and from one operator to another with a slight advantage in favor of the British machine. The Canadian machine for some unmentioned reason could not be used successfully by three of the four operators in forming or couching off test sheets from an unbeaten bleached sulphite pulp. It is assumed that test sheets of the same basis weight—42.7 pounds per ream of $25 \times 40 - 500$ were made or attempted on each machine and that couching was done with the British rolling pin or couch roll.

Other Developments

Another development of the past year or more that should be of interest to pulp testing technologists is the pulp processing or hydrating machine described by Jonas of Germany. It functions by a type of centrifugal action and is multiple chambered so as to treat six samples or less simultaneously. Each pulp sample weighs 11.2 grams oven dry or its equivalent.

As for technical contributions from United States during the year 1931 it is well to emphasize three in the literature or art of pulp testing by physical means. The first is a piece of fundamental research by Doughty of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, on the subject, "The relation of sheet properties and fiber properties in paper." His first two contributions on this subject were published in the July 9th and Oct. 8th, 1931 issues of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL. The results of his investigations give promise of eventually leading to one or more physical tests for pulp which will be based on sound scientific or engineering measurements. His work, moreover, throws much light on many paper making machine variables which should be of aid to the practical paper maker.

From the inventive genius of A. B. Green comes to us a strictly new type of slowness tester that is simple to operate, leads to accurate results and has the virtue possessed by few other paper

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* Presented at the annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, New York, N. Y., February 15-18, 1932.

[1] Chairman TAPPI pulp testing committee.

or pulp testing instruments of requiring but a fraction of a minute to complete the test. This device is cylindrical in shape with a length of two feet and an outside diameter of 2½ inches. It weighs 4¼ pounds. In use it is immersed to its full depth in a chest or beater containing uniformly suspended pulp or paper stock. During immersion in the stock, water filters through the perforated outer shell from without and causes a rise of a piston type spindle in the center cylindrical chamber. The height of rise of the spindle (having a spinner at its bottom) before it comes to a dead stop is proportional to the degree of freeness.

While dealing with major pulp testing developments in this country, the writer feels obliged to mention a contribution which is of equal value to the physical testing of both pulp and paper. The making of the common physical measurements of pulp test sheets or of paper such as Mullen burst, Elmendorf tear, folding endurance or tensile strength is so subject to change with varying moisture content or indirectly with varying relative humidity of the surrounding air in which the sheets are conditioned that any laboratory in which test sheets or paper is subjected to these physical measurements should be provided with a constant humidity room not as a luxury, but as an absolute necessity, if any faith and confidence is to be placed in the results so obtained. A well illustrated article by James d'A Clark appeared in the February, 1931 issue of Paper Industry on the subject, "Improved constant humidity room." Any pulp or paper mill facing the need for constructing a suitable constant humidity and constant temperature room will do well to study the detailed plans and description of the room which according to the author can be built and equipped at a cost of about $1,000. His system of automatic controls would seem to be a marked improvement over the similar room described originally by Ruff in the August 25, 1927 issue of Paper Trade Journal.

Chemical Tests

In the field of chemical tests for pulp three contributions are deserving of special mention. The first is a quick quantitative test for lignin in chemical pulps by Noll of Germany. His method is described in the World's Paper Trade Review for June 12, 1931 (p. 2122) and in the Pulp and Paper Mag. of Canada (Vol. 31, p. 929).

The second chemical test is the tentative standard TAPPI method for the determination of alpha cellulose as arranged by Willets (Paper Trade Journal 92, 117—1931; Technical Assoc. Papers, 14, 121—May, 1931).

The third chemical test for pulp to be touched upon is "Determination of Pitch in Wood Pulp," (Paper Trade Journal 93, No. 27, 23-24—Dec. 31, 1931) which has been adopted as a tentative official standard method of TAPPI through the action of the Non-fibrous Materials Testing Committee of which Mr. Griffin is chairman.

APPENDIX

The following reading list is believed to contain most of the literature contributions of the past year, dealing with physical tests for pulp and also some of the 1931 literature relating to chemical tests for pulp. This list is being presented in the hope that it will be of service to certain technical men who wish to delve into some special branch or branches of pulp testing. Abstracts of many of these articles can be conveniently found in "Chemical Abstracts" of the American Chemical Society.

Physical Tests

Color of Pulp

Van Arsdel, W. B.
Color specification in the pulp and paper industry
J. Optical Soc. Am. 21, 347-57 (1931)

Wenzyl, H.
Methods of optical measurements of whiteness of papers and pulps
Tech. u. Chem. Papier—u. Zellstoff—Fabr. 1, 1-6; Zellstoff Papier 11, 281 (1931) cf. C. A. 24, 3367; C. A. 25, 4123

Wenzl, H.
Optical Measurements of the whiteness of pulps and papers
Tech. u. Chem. Papier—Zellstoff-Fabr. 28, 1-6 (1931); C. A. 26, 1117

Freeness or Slowness

Campbell, W. B.
Freeness Testing
Research Notes 3, 25-30 (1930); Pulp and Paper Mag. of Can. 31, 264-67 and 280 (1931); C. A. 25, 2286

Campbell, W. B. and W. E. Adlington
Calibration of Canadian Standard Freeness Tester
Pulp and Paper Mag. Can. 31, No. 1, 18-19; C. A. 25, 1079

Clark, F. C.
The development of freeness testers
Tech. Assoc. Papers, 14, 207-13 (May, 1931); Paper Trade Jour. 92, No. 23, 42-8 (1931); C. A. 25, 5024

Davis, D. S.
An improved Schopper-Riegler freeness-consistency chart
Paper Trade Jour. 91, No. 21, 49-50 (1930); C. A. 25, 1080

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Paper Trade Jour. 93, No. 19, 41-42 (Nov. 5, 1931); C. A. 26, 594.

Paper-Making Quality of Goldenrod Stalks

In connection with the possible use of goldenrod stalks as a source of other products, the Bureau of Standards was requested to make some tests relative to the possible utilization ot the refuse stalks for the manufacture of paper products. While the tests were made on a laboratory scale only, they indicate quite conclusively that this material would be a very inferior source of fiber. Owing to the relatively low yield of fibers and their shortness, their use for paper-making does not appear to be feasible and it is even doubtful if the stalks could compete with other fibrous materials in the manufacture of fiber boards. Following are details of the test results.

A microscopical examination of the stalks showed that a large part of the stalk consists of pith cells which fill the central portion. Next to this is a ring of very short fibers, and then a thin outer covering of somewhat longer fibers. This structure is quite characteristic of plant stalks. When the material was pulped in the usual manner, using 25 per cent of caustic soda in the cooking operation, the yield of unbleached pulp, air-dry, of paper-making grade, was approximately 37 per cent. Owing to the shortness of the fibers the yield of pulp in a commercial operation would probably be much lower. Paper prepared by hand from the pulp was very weak.

Measurements of the fibers resulted as follows:

Long fibers (probably bast; few in comparison with shorter fibers and pith cells):

	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Length	1.29 mm	0.828 mm	1.02 mm
Diameter	.017 mm	.007 mm	.012 mm
Short fibers:			
Length	.611 mm	.231 mm	.382 mm
Diameter	.020 mm	.007 mm	.014 mm

The average length apparently is near the minimum of the paper-making wood fibers which are used only as filler in book papers.

Some Aspects of Standardization Activities in the American Society for Testing Materials*

By C. L. Warwick[1]

The talk I have been asked to give is divided into two rather distinct parts: the value of standards for materials and a presentation of the committee organization of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Value of Standards for Materials

Much has been said and written about the value of standards, and I imagine this audience is pretty well conversant with the subject. So, I shall simply give a few impressions of standardization work as we see it day after day in the A.S.T.M. Our standardization work is divided into two broad groups. One group has to do with the development of standard methods of testing and of standards of nomenclature and definitions; the other group relates to the development of purchase specifications for materials or products.

Our experiences in those two fields vary quite considerably. It is very seldom today that you will hear anyone express any dissent on the proposition that there is great value in the standardization of nomenclature and definitions of terms and of the methods of testing. It is necessary that testing men shall speak a common language when they discuss the properties of materials, and that common language is furnished by standard methods of testing. Your own organization, of course, has done a great deal in the testing field, and I am sure that nothing further is needed to make clear the value of standard methods of testing.

When we come to specifications, I think we have a different set of conditions to face. A specification in the form developed by the A.S.T.M. is essentially a statement by the consumer of the qualities of material or product that he is going to purchase from the producer or supplier. Naturally, the producer and consumer may not, in the beginning, see eye to eye in the matter of quality desired in that commodity. The consumer may be insisting on requirements that are not essential for the intended service, or he may be insisting on refinements that add unnecessarily to the difficulty and expense of production. On the other hand, the more or less natural tendency of the producer is to widen the limits of specifications to which his product is sold. At the same time, if he is wise, he tries to meet within reasonable limitations the real needs of the consumer—and I want to emphasize "real" needs. That is one of the problems that we find in our specification work is most difficult to get at. The consumer may think he must have a certain property in the material for a given service, yet when he gets more deeply into the subject he may find it is some other quality that is really the determining one. We must find out what are the controlling qualities of a material or product for a given service, and when that is once clearly understood a great many of the difficulties in specification work vanish.

To develop *standard* specifications that will come into general commercial use the conflicting interests of producers and consumers must be composed. After research and studies of properties of materials have developed required information, it is then the chief function of our standardizing committees to harmonize these different viewpoints, taking full account of such factors as current manufacturing processes, best commercial practice in supplying the particular material or commodity, including methods of inspection and of marking, the desired properties, and suitable methods of test. Specifications for material upon whose strength and reliability the safety of human life may depend must be especially carefully drawn and provided with adequate safeguards in testing and inspection. The more clearly the problems involved are understood and the more complete are the technical data that can be presented on the subject, the more readily can a logical, rational specification be written.

More and more the consumer is writing specifications. Some producers may be opposed in principle to marketing their product to specifications. They may strenuously object, desiring to sell their product only on reputation, trade name or just general description. (It is an interesting side light on the foibles of human nature that oftentimes these same producers when they *buy* materials—and most of them do—do so either to their own or to standard specifications.) Of course, the consumer relieves the producer of responsibility when he buys a product to specifications that the product meets by inspection and test; the consumer must take the responsibility then of knowing that the kind of material he specifies is best or at least adequate for his purpose. If the consumer is wise he will consult with the manufacturers or suppliers of the product he buys in the preparation of specifications since the up-to-date manufacturer is well informed of his material, its properties and its limitations. It is precisely this opportunity for conference between these groups that A.S.T.M. committee work affords.

It has always seemed to me that it is very much to the advantage of the producers, faced with differing specifications emanating from the many consumers of their product—as industry after industry has been faced—to cooperate with their consumers in the development of a single standard specification or a minimum number of standard specifications that will cover their product adequately from the requirements of the consumer and in a manner consistent with good manufacturing and marketing practice. Such is the basis of A.S.T.M. specification work; and it has been proved a success in so many fields that I am confident of its extension into newer fields.

Despite the fact that the society has written nearly 400 specifications for materials there are many important materials of engineering that have not yet been covered by standard specifications. There is an almost limitless field for such work.

Much that is worth while has been written on this interesting phase of specification work. One of the clearest, most concise statements of the advantages of standard specifications that I have read in recent years has been given by Mr. J. W. Bancker, Vice-President of the Western Electric Co., in a paper contributed to the symposium of the A.S.T.M. and Western Society of Engineers on the Economic Significance of Specifications for Materials. I cannot do better, I think, in responding to Mr. Macdonald's request that I discuss the advantages of specifications than to quote Mr. Bancker's citation of these advantages.

"First, to the producer or seller they:

"1. Tend to provide open markets through non-recognition of trade names or fancied superiority of branded products.

"2. Stabilize the producer's processes and enable him to set up standard practices of manufacture.

"3. Reduce expense caused by trial and error method of setting up to make material suitable for a specific part or use.

"4. Minimize delays, misunderstandings, correspondence and discussion resulting from inaccurate or incomplete ordering information.

"5. Provide uniformity of testing methods with consequent re-

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* Presented at the annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, New York, N. Y., February 15-18, 1932.

[1] Secretary-Treasurer, American Society for Testing Materials, Philadelphia, Pa.

duction in inspection discrepancies and costs of handling rejected material.

"6. Promote better understanding by consumer of producer's problems through discussion during the process of setting up specification requirements.

"7. Tend to reduce production costs through standardization of grades of materials.

"8. Tend to promote profitable research by producers as improved technique is often necessary to meet difficult specification requirements.

"To the consumer or buyer they:

"1. Tend to increase the number of sources of supply and aid to reduce inventories through increasing the availability of material.

"2. Aid to insure positive control of materials, and, therefore, reduce process difficulties and detect process troubles through the elimination of the material factor.

"3. Minimize necessity for shop trials.

"4. Reduce production delays incident to receipt of unsuitable material.

"5. Provide a workable basis of acceptance and rejection with consequent reduction in controversies with supplier over rejected material.

"6. Indirectly increase knowledge of properties, possibilities and applications of materials through the study of requirements in preparing specifications.

"7. Tend to promote standardization, from which the consumer finally benefits in lower prices.

"8. Decrease handling costs at consumer's plant when efficient packing and shipping methods are specified.

"9. Aid designers of the product by providing material information.

"To the purchasing organization they:

"1. Provide information as to the exact type and quality of material required, and, therefore, provide a relatively permanent and standard basis for bids.

"2. Give opportunity to make savings through unhindered choice of materials according to price and other purchase factors.

"3. Tend to remove trade name restrictions thereby increasing sources of supply and availability of material.

"4. Allow more efficient separation of the engineering and purchasing considerations.

"5. Reduce volume of correspondence and discussion on individual orders.

"I believe that the disadvantages claimed by the opponents of specifications are often based on experience with poorly written specifications. The undesirable effects of such specifications on the producer, consumer, and buyer, alike, are obvious. Some of the faults of ill-considered specifications are:

"1. Unnecessary limitations due to ignorance of the properties governing successful and economic use of the material.

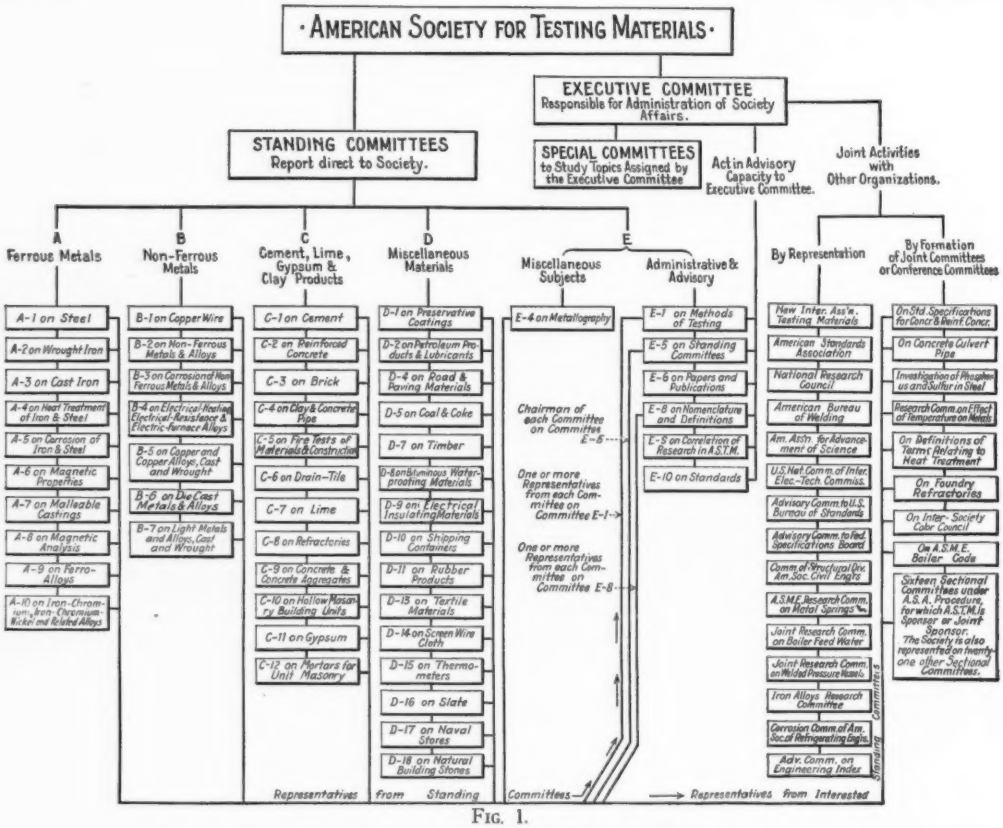
"2. Ambiguity, resulting in continued controversy.

"3. Being unnecessarily out of line with standard or commercial practices.

"4. Inclusion of limitations which the supplier cannot reasonably be expected to meet since the origin of the variation is beyond his control.

"Such faults produce trouble for all concerned and inevitably result in increased costs for the purchaser."

Just a word of comment on the faults mentioned by Mr. Bancker. These are just the things that the society's procedure is designed to eliminate from specification work. Ignorance of properties must be replaced by knowledge; we must get the facts. Ambiguity is reduced to a minimum where standards for testing


·AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS·
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Responsible for Administration of Society Affairs.
STANDING COMMITTEES
Report direct to Society.
SPECIAL COMMITTEES
to Study Topics Assigned by the Executive Committee
Act in Advisory Capacity to Executive Committee.
Joint Activities with Other Organizations.
A Ferrous Metals
B Non-Ferrous Metals
C Cement, Lime, Gypsum & Clay Products
D Miscellaneous Materials
E Miscellaneous Subjects
Administrative & Advisory
By Representation
By Formation of Joint Committees or Conference Committees
A-1 on Steel
A-2 on Wrought Iron
A-3 on Cast Iron
A-4 on Heat Treatment of Iron & Steel
A-5 on Corrosion of Iron & Steel
A-6 on Magnetic Properties
A-7 on Malleable Castings
A-8 on Magnetic Analysis
A-9 on Ferro-Alloys
A-10 on Iron-Chromium, Iron-Chromium-Nickel and Related Alloys
B-1 on Copper Wire
B-2 on Non-Ferrous Metals & Alloys
B-3 on Corrosion of Non-Ferrous Metals & Alloys
B-4 on Electrical-Heating, Electrical-Resistance & Electric-Furnace Alloys
B-5 on Copper and Copper Alloys, Cast and Wrought
B-6 on Die-Cast Metals & Alloys
B-7 on Light Metals and Alloys, Cast and Wrought
C-1 on Cement
C-2 on Reinforced Concrete
C-3 on Brick
C-4 on Clay & Concrete Pipe
C-5 on Fire Tests of Materials & Construction
C-6 on Drain-Tile
C-7 on Lime
C-8 on Refractories
C-9 on Concrete & Concrete Aggregates
C-10 on Hollow Masonry Building Units
C-11 on Gypsum
C-12 on Mortars for Unit Masonry
D-1 on Preservative Coatings
D-2 on Petroleum Products & Lubricants
D-4 on Road & Paving Materials
D-5 on Coal & Coke
D-7 on Timber
D-8 on Bituminous Waterproofing Materials
D-9 on Electrical Insulating Materials
D-10 on Shipping Containers
D-11 on Rubber Products
D-13 on Textile Materials
D-14 on Screen Wire Cloth
D-15 on Thermometers
D-16 on Slate
D-17 on Naval Stores
D-18 on Natural Building Stones
E-4 on Metallography
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One or more Representatives from each Committee on Committee E-1
One or more Representatives from each Committee on Committee E-8
E-1 on Methods of Testing
E-5 on Standing Committees
E-6 on Papers and Publications
E-8 on Nomenclature and Definitions
E-9 on Correlation of Research in A.S.T.M.
E-10 on Standards
New Inter. Ass'n. Testing Materials
American Standards Association
National Research Council
American Bureau of Welding
Am. Assn. for Advancement of Science
U.S. Nat. Comm. of Inter. Elec.-Tech. Commiss.
Advisory Comm. to U.S. Bureau of Standards
Advisory Comm. to Fed. Specifications Board
Comm. of Structural Div. Am. Soc. Civil Engrs
A.S.M.E. Research Comm. on Metal Springs
Joint Research Comm. on Boiler Feed Water
Joint Research Comm. on Welded Pressure Vessels
Iron Alloys Research Committee
Corrosion Comm. of Am. Soc. of Refrigerating Engrs.
Adv. Comm. on Engineering Index
Standing Committees
On Std. Specifications for Concr. & Reinf. Concr.
On Concrete Culvert Pipe
Investigation of Phosphorus and Sulfur in Steel
Research Comm. on Effect of Temperature on Metals
On Definitions of Terms Relating to Heat Treatment
On Foundry Refractories
On Inter-Society Color Council
On A.S.M.E. Boiler Code
Sixteen Sectional Committees under A.S.A. Procedure, for which A.S.T.M. is Sponsor or Joint Sponsor. The Society is also represented on twenty-one other Sectional Committees.
Representatives from Standing Committees
Representatives from Interested

FIG. 1.

Chart showing classification of standing committees.

and nomenclature have been agreed upon. Consideration is always given to the commercial practices surrounding the production and use of material.

There are, of course, other sides to this question. Admittedly Mr. Bancker's statement is made from the viewpoint of the purchaser. But I dare say that most of the men in this room are often in the position of being both a buyer and a seller and in the long run we have found that in those industries that have been furnishing their materials and products under standard specifications, the producers are as thoroughly sold as the consumers on the value of such standards.

Committee Organization of the A.S.T.M.

This part of my talk was prepared, I must confess, with some slight misgivings since I was not quite sure that a discussion of the mechanics of committee organization and operation would be of interest to a group of technical men. However, I can see that with the plans that are under way in your association for organizing committee work, this subject is rather appropriate for consideration at this time, and I trust I shall be able to bring out sharply those features of our committee organization that would be of most value to you.

Fig. 1 shows diagrammatically the scheme of organization of our standing committees. It will be seen that the committees are grouped under five headings: A, ferrous metals; B, non-ferrous metals, and alloys; C, cement, lime, gypsum and clay products; D, miscellaneous materials and E, miscellaneous subjects. This grouping has proved convenient in many ways, although in the twenty-odd years that this classification has been in existence the number of committees in group D has become quite large and, in distinction to the committees in other groups, do not cover common or even related fields. These letters are used in their same significance in the official serial designations of our standards. Each committee, of course, appoints subcommittees to handle the different divisions of its work, some of the larger committees having as high as twenty-five such subcommittees. The subcommittees do not appear on the chart.

It will be seen that the standing committees report directly to the society and that particular attention has been paid to the coordination of the activities of these committees through administrative and advisory committees grouped under the letter E. Two of these committees, namely, E-1 on methods of testing and E-8 on nomenclature and definitions, serve to coordinate the activities of the committees in the development of methods of testing and nomenclature and definitions; these activities are so vital to the standing committees that each standing committee is required to have one or more representatives on committees E-1 and E-8. These latter committees in many cases, with the consent

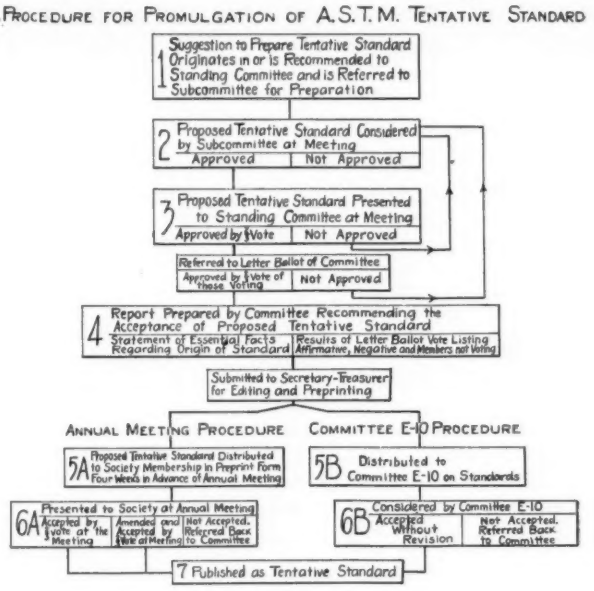
Procedure for Promulgation of A.S.T.M. Tentative Standard
1 Suggestion to Prepare Tentative Standard Originates in or is Recommended to Standing Committee and is Referred to Subcommittee for Preparation
2 Proposed Tentative Standard Considered by Subcommittee at Meeting
Approved
Not Approved
3 Proposed Tentative Standard Presented to Standing Committee at Meeting
Approved by ⅔ Vote
Not Approved
Referred to Letter Ballot of Committee
Approved by ⅔ Vote of those Voting
Not Approved
4 Report Prepared by Committee Recommending the Acceptance of Proposed Tentative Standard
Statement of Essential Facts Regarding Origin of Standard
Results of Letter Ballot Vote Listing Affirmative, Negative and Members not Voting
Submitted to Secretary-Treasurer for Editing and Preprinting
Annual Meeting Procedure
Committee E-10 Procedure
5A Proposed Tentative Standard Distributed to Society Membership in Preprint Form Four Weeks in Advance of Annual Meeting
5B Distributed to Committee E-10 on Standards
6A Presented to Society at Annual Meeting
Accepted by ⅔ vote at the Meeting
Amended and Accepted by ⅔ Vote at Meeting
Not Accepted. Referred Back to Committee
6B Considered by Committee E-10
Accepted Without Revision
Not Accepted. Referred Back to Committee
7 Published as Tentative Standard

Fig. 3

and cooperation of the interested standing committees, develop original standards.

The two committees E-9 on correlation of research and E-10 on standards are in direct administrative charge of the society's work in these two fields. They are small committees consisting of five members appointed by the executive committee; the nature of their functions is such that there is no need of direct representation thereon of other committees of the society.

Committee E-5 on standing committees consists of the chairman of each standing committee and is essentially a legislative committee affording the means for the committees to get together and discuss the rules and regulations that govern their activities and to advise with the executive committee on general matters of policy concerning the conduct of standing committee work. Committee E-6 on papers and publications, as its name implies is responsible for the directing of the publication activities, including the editing of reports and papers.

It is important to note that these administrative and advisory committees all act in an advisory capacity to the executive committee of the society. In one sense these committees are "arms" of the executive committee, relieving that committee of many administrative details. The executive committee frequently refers questions of policy to these committees for consideration and advice and as a matter of routine receives periodic reports of the activities of these committees.

The relationship of the executive committee and these advisory committees is elaborated somewhat in Fig. 2, which also shows the administrative set-up of the executive committee and the relationship of staff activities to the executive committee. We have found that the close working relationship that is necessary between the administrative and advisory committees and the executive committee is obtained by having the secretary or assistant secretary of the society serve in an executive capacity on the administrative committees. All major questions of policy, of course, are determined by the executive committee, often in consultation with the appropriate administrative committee.

Referring again to Fig. 1, the method of organiz-

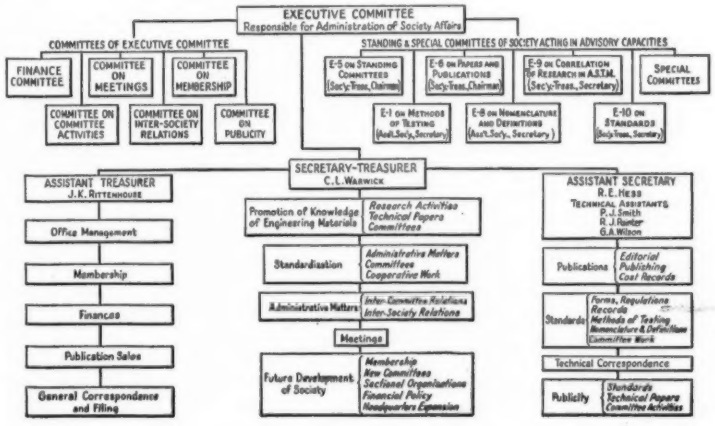

Fig. 2

Chart showing organization of executive committee and classification of activities in secretary-treasurer's office.

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ing for joint activities with other organizations is shown at the extreme right of the chart. The work of the society, dealing as it does with all types of materials, brings us very closely into touch with many engineering and trade associations and it is an established policy of the society to cooperate closely with all such organizations in our development of standards in which they are interested. The chart shows the two principal means of such cooperation and also illustrates the provision made for tying in these joint activities with our own standing committees.

Certain features of the scheme of committee organization are not shown on this chart. From time to time there develops the need for direct cooperation between different committees. There are many instances where two or more committees of the Society have formed joint subcommittees, either permanent or temporary, for the consideration of questions of common interest. We have also found it desirable to form so-called "coordinating committees" to bring about unity of purpose and action in some broad field of industry in which a number of committees are working, one of the best examples being the coordinating committee on Corrosion. Again, it has been found advantageous because of the number of jurisdictional questions that arise in the field of nonferrous metals and alloys to set up an administrative or coordinating committee for the B group. This latter development is still in an experimental stage.

I should like to point out that the society has not set up what might be termed "divisions" having more or less autonomy. It is obvious that the division plan has certain advantages and in that connection I have been much interested in examining the plan of TAPPI that I understand is now before you for consideration. There are some aspects of this general plan that I am sure can be fitted to our present type of organization. However, we have had to keep constantly in mind the necessity of maintaining a high degree of unity of consideration in the society on the whole subject of testing and specifying materials and so far we have felt that our present scheme of organization with its administrative and coordinating functions best serves our needs.

Committee Procedure

Mr. Macdonald suggested that I say something to you as to how well this committee organization of ours works. Naturally, we feel that it works pretty well and on the whole fairly smoothly and effectively. We find that it is necessary to have very clearly-stated definite rules to govern the activities of the standing committees. These rules, in the writing of which the standing committees participate, are published in the Society's Year Book as well as separately and each committee officer and member is expected to be familiar with them. They cover all of the usual questions that arise in the organization and functions of committees, including membership, appointments, conduct of business, procedure for adoption of standards, preparation of reports, cooperative relations, expenses, special funds and so on. These regulations are very necessary in the development of standards, which, of course, have very direct commercial bearing.

Recently we have felt that the regulations, while quite complete, are perhaps not arranged in the best way for guiding committee officers in the management of their committees. We have been experimenting with charts that show the sequence of procedures that must be followed by committees in the development of standards. One such chart is illustrated in Fig. 3. It diagrams the procedure that is followed in the development and promulgation of a new standard, which is first published as tentative. It is largely self-explanatory and detailed comment is unnecessary. We shall probably add to this chart, off to one side, references to the sections of the regulations governing standing committees that relate to each step in the procedure.

Attention is called to the fact that two procedures have been established for acceptance of tentative standards offered by our committees. The usual procedure is represented by steps 5A, 6A and 7 taken at the annual meetings. The alternative procedure represented by steps 5B, 6B and 7 has recently been divided to make it possible to accept new standards in the period between annual meetings. In this procedure committee E-10 on standards has been given authority to accept for the Society new standards that in its opinion represent a proper consensus of opinion in the originating committee.

Similar charts diagramming other standardization procedure are in course of development. One of these charts will bring out, for example, an important distinction in the adoption of a standard as distinguished from a tentative standard in that the former must be submitted to a letter ballot vote of the entire society.

Basis for Successful Work

In conclusion, I would say that our experience indicates there are three outstanding essentials of successful committee work. First, there must be a real problem for the committee to work on. This may sound very trite and yet we have probably all seen examples of committees formed without having definite tangible things to accomplish. We have found that it is good policy to let the problem bring about the creation of the committee rather than the reverse. Secondly, it is essential that the project before the committee shall command the support of those who should be concerned with it. In our case that means essentially that the producers and consumers of the material or product for which standards are to be developed must be wholeheartedly back of the work and further that we can enlist suitable support of the so-called "general interests" group. There must be real desire to accomplish things if the committee is to be successful. Thirdly, we must find leadership. Work must be planned, then directed. Someone, preferably the chairman, or possibly the chairman and secretary together, or even a small group that form an executive committee, must see to it that results are obtained. They are both the inspiration and motive force back of committee work. In the last analysis a committee after all is simply a representative group of men brought together for the accomplishment of purposes in which they have a common interest. They must plan and carry on many times widely diversified activities; they must conduct investigations that will develop needed facts; and most important of all, they must weigh those facts, deliberate and debate their points of difference and arrive at an agreement that is both fair to all parties and practicable. One need do no more than make this statement of the problem of committee work to demonstrate that such work demands for its successful attainment tactful understanding, forceful leadership and in a word management of the highest type.

Permanence of Old Oriental Papers

Of six additional old oriental papers tested by the Bureau of Standards, two were composed of mulberry fibers, and the other four appear to consist of ramic fibers, with possibly some admixture of flax fibers. The papers were from China and the stated dates of manufacture ranged from the 6th to the 10th century. The papers were strong and from light to dark brown in color. Other old oriental papers previously tested consisted of mitsumata and bamboo fibers. The variety of fibrous materials found in these old permanent papers adds to much other evidence secured by the bureau to the effect that the processing of paper fibers is the important consideration and not the source. Old papers such as these were made by hand, the only bleaching was by sunlight, and the only sizing materials were starch or glue which have little or no deteriorative effect. The mechanical paper-making processes necessary for the rapid production of the modern papers, and the cooking, bleaching and rosin sizing materials used to obtain the required whiteness and writing qualities, all require very careful control to produce papers matching the early ones in permanence.

Paper Coating Development Report *

In July your present chairman was asked to take over the responsibility of heading your committee. Your former Chairman resigned because of new responsibility incurred due to a change in position.

While the work of this committee during the past year has not been as productive as it might have been, we have made some progress in accomplishing our objective.

Due to the impossibility of some of the members to take an active part in our work we are compelled to make some changes in our committee personnel.

In the rawstock field we circulated comparative tests and samples of several grades, received from manufacturers, to the corporate members. The samples were all tested in a standard humidity conditioned room for weight, caliper, porosity, finish, Mullen, tear, ink penetration, filler, and fiber composition.

Many favorable comments were received relative to this work.

After reviewing and studying these samples one must conclude that there are as many types of rawstock for any one grade as there are mills making that grade.

Some of the sheets in the group were outstanding and could in opinion of the majority of the men who inspected samples be used as standards for any operation. Other sheets were unquestionably of inferior quality. It will probably be impossible to specify definite standards for all the various grades because of the differences in raw material and operating procedure at the mills. Your rawstock subcommittee is considering the possibility of working jointly with the Bureau of Standards to adopt and set up standard tests and sheets which would be filed at the Bureau. If at any time you were in doubt about the quality of your rawstock you could have same checked at the Bureau with adopted standard. Details of working this plan out with the Bureau of Standards will be considered this year.

Testing of Raw Materials for Coating

This subcommittee work has been confined to a revision of existing methods and the establishing of new testing methods for evaluating the quality of clay for coating.

The revised and new methods will be mailed to each member of the committee. If approved by the majority of the committee they will be submitted to the association for adoption.

During 1932 consideration will be given to the methods now used for testing casein, starch, satin white, and dyestuffs.

One procedure which seems to have considerable merit and is now in effect in some mills is the use of a small coater to make actual controlled laboratory runs with coating mixtures.

Setting up of standard materials with the Bureau of Standards will be considered here as well as in the case of rawstocks.

Preparation of Coating Materials

A circular letter requesting information about cutting of casein and the handling of mineral pigments was forwarded to twelve coating mills.

Five favorable replies were received. Three mills considered the questions asked of a too specific nature which they could not in justice to their organization answer—four mills did not reply. We hope the mills who did not reply as well as the mills who felt our questions out of order will see fit to change their attitude during the next year. The fact that we had five favorable answers to our questions indicates that the questions were not unreasonable.

We are not going to pry into any private research or secret developments.

In the replies we received we find wide variation in procedures for cutting of casein and marking down of the minerals. The desire of this committee is to try and set up standard and recognized procedures for making coating colors, also establishing the best practice for mixing coating color.

We cannot hope to set up standards for every mill. Obviously it is reasonable to assume that where so many different methods are in use for accomplishing the same purpose there must be one which is the best and most economical.

Machine Developments

Thousands of tons of coated book paper have been made using rolls in place of brushes to spread the coating color. This procedure is now on a competitive basis with brush spreading. At a later date your committee proposes to go into the merits of the two methods. Your committee feels that for the present at least a large percentage of coated paper will be made with brushes. Unquestionably, however, the near future will see practically complete elimination of brushes except for special grades.

New and improved attachments to application and drying units have been worked out during the past year. This year will see some very important improvements in the drying of coated paper with higher temperatures.

Some New Raw Materials Which Have Been Presented to Coating Industry During Past Year

Improved calcium carbonate products. Excellent results are obtained when using this material. To date your committee is not in a position to make a definite report about the merits of this material in our coating color formulas. For the present it is sufficient to state that where special qualities are desired this material has a bright future.

Calcium sulphate is another material which is receiving the research attention of a large manufacturer. Runs have been made on a plant scale and the results look encouraging to the sulphate manufacturers. In the next year your committee should be in a position to give you definite advice about this product.

Use of rubber products is another development which is of general interest to our committee. Some detailed information about this product is available upon special request to the committee.

Tendency in the coated paper purchasing field is to buy more on a numerical specification basis. It behooves us as technicians in the coated industry to protect our manufacturing operations by keeping in touch with all new developments and cooperatively establishing the merits of new materials and new machinery.

We are enclosing special abstracts prepared by the abstracts and bibliography committee of the association and which we feel might be of sufficient interest to justify reprinting and careful consideration by members of TAPPI whom we represent.

Literature Review

Binding Materials Used in the Coated Paper Industry.

Meyer Wochbl. Papierfabr. 61, No. 12, 383; No. 14, 446-449 (March 22, 29, 1930)—The binding materials used and their water-proofing properties, as well as the method used in coating paper is fully described.—J.F.O.

SPECIAL PAPERS AND PROCESSES

Modern Drying Plants for Coated Paper.

Anon. World's Paper Trade Rev. 94, 1260-1666, 1338, 1340 (Oct. 10, 1930).—An illustrated description of the Carrier-Ross coated paper drying installation at Clyde Paper Mills, Rutherglen. —A.P.-C.

Manufacturers of Mineral-Coated Paper.

W. W. Triggs, from Champion Coated Paper Co. Eng. pat. 331,578, (April 5, 1929).—Paper having a top coating consisting of at least 70 per cent of mineral filling (clay, satin white, etc.) and not more than 30 per cent (on the dry basis) of adhesive

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* Presented at the annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, New York, N. Y., February 15-18, 1932.

(casein, glue, starch) with a material is effected on the exposed area of the sheet, which small amount of soaps is finished by bringing the coated side, while the coating is in a plastic condition produced by wetting or heating, in contact with a solid non-adhering surface, etc., a revolving metal drum or a belt of hard rubber, having a finish similar to that required on the paper; the coating is then rendered non-plastic by drying or cooling, and the paper is removed from the solid surface.—A.P.-C.

Coating Paper.

W. H. Pease, Eng. pats. 324,340 and 324,341.—No. 324,340.—Apparatus for coating paper with a drying solution or emulsion, comprises, in a single unitary structure, a feed roll of the material to be coated at least one coating trough and coating roller, a cooling roller, a series of guide rollers, thermostatic means for controlling the temperature of the solution in the coating trough and of the cooling drum, thermosensitive means for stopping the operation of the machine in the event of non-permissible variation of temperature of the materials or of suitable parts of the machine (e.g., the emulsion troughs, cooling rollers or other pertinent parts of the machine), and a common drive operating simultaneously the feed roll, coating rollers, guide rollers and cooling rollers. The emulsion troughs, each of which is followed by a cooling drum, may be heated by electric heaters either directly or through an oil or water bath. No. 324,341.—Apparatus for applying a thin layer of material to paper comprises as a unitary structure on a common frame, an unwinding device for the coating stock, a two-roll coating device, a roller type washing device incorporating a metal roll and a vulcanite counterroll, an air chamber with driven guide rolls for supporting the coated web and with devices for conditioning the air therein, and a reeling device for the coated paper, all the rolls with which the material comes in contact being driven from a common source at the same peripheral speed. Thermostatic means for controlling the temperature of the various parts are controlled, and also thermally operated means for cutting off the source of power on the occurrence of a non-permissible temperature in parts of the apparatus.—A.P.-C.

Stock for Coated Paper.

Leon Bergada Ginora. Chemie et Industrie Special No. 458-61 (March, 1930).—Practical operating hints on the selection of raw materials, beating and paper machine operation required to produce a satisfactory coating stock.—A.P.-C.

Machinery

Process for Producing a Substance for Obtaining a High Gloss and Pure White Color on Paper.

Heinrich Korber. U. S. pat. 1,776,002, (Sept. 16, 1930).—A soluble salt of a heavy metal, such as zinc sulphate, is added to a solution of saponified stearin, and the resulting precipitate of insoluble heavy metal soap is sequent drying.—A.P.-C.

Coating Materials

Continuous Coated Paper Drying Machine.

Carle J. Merrill. U. S. pat. 1,779,611 (Oct. 28, 1930).—The apparatus is constructed to permit paper which has been coated on one side to follow a circuitous path, supported by an endless conveyor, in such a manner that the coated surface does not come into contact with any solid surface. Before the point where the conveyor comes in contact with guide rolls which would contact with the coated surface of the paper, the sheet is deflected off the conveyor on to a curved guide plate against which it is held by air pressure and which delivers it back again on the return stretch of the conveyor. Heated air is delivered over the whole surface of the paper inside the drier. After leaving the drier, the sheet is cooled by blowing air at atmospheric or lower temperature.—A.P.-C.

Coated Paper and Process of Manufacturing Same.

William W. McLaurin, U. S. pat. 1,780,793 (Nov. 4, 1930).—A hard coating, suitable for making high-grade printings, is applied to the portion of the sheet that is to be printed, leaving uncovered the portions which are to be folded. A softer coating is applied to the same thickness along the portions of the sheet that are to be folded, thus permitting of folding without breaking or cracking the coating along the folds.—A.P.-C.

Paper Specialties

Coated Paper

N. W. Powter. Alliance Paper Mills, Ltd., Toronto. World's Paper Trade Rev. 96;874-880 (Sept. 11, 1931.)—A discussion of the mechanism of the cracking of coated paper when folded and of how to prevent this trouble, showing more particularly the importance of correct moisture content.

Decalcomania Paper

Alfred B. Poschel assignor to Decorative Development, Inc. U. S. Pat. 1,811,804, (June 23, 1931).—A decalcomania paper especially adapted for high-speed offset printing presses comprises a paper stock, a water-soluble coating and an over-lying coating insoluble in water and having as one of its ingredients a drier capable of drying the ink deposited from high-speed offset printing presses.—A.P.-C.

Gauging the Thickness of Paper Coating.

Ernest L. Kallander assignor to Dennison Manufacturing Co. U. S. pat. 1,815,915, (July 28, 1931).—In order to apply a uniform thickness of coating on paper, a current of electricity is passed through the coating and paper at a point where the coating material is set and through a current-resistance indicating device. The amount of coating applied to the paper is controlled so as to keep the reading of the indicating device substantially constant.—A.P.-C.

Coated Paper in the Printing Industry.

J. B. Meyer. Paper Maker and British Paper Trade J. 82, No. 2:xlvi-xlviii (Aug. 1, 1931).—A brief outline of the properties of the chief kinds of coated paper and of their uses.—A.P.-C.

Printing Papers With a Prepared Surface.

Zellstoff Papier 11, No. 5:264-265 (May, 1931).—The author describes the most important kinds of coated papers, including their differences with the usual printing papers. The methods of coating are given and the uses of the finished paper. In multi-colored papers, the coating must be capable of absorption. With fine grained pigments such as Blanc Fixe more impressions can be made from the same plate than with kaolin coated papers. Highly glazed papers obtain their gloss through friction or stone rolls.—J.F.O.

Miscellaneous

Paper-Coating Composition.

Donald B. Dradner and Charles H. Milligan assignors to The Champion Coated Paper Co. U. S. pat. 1,781,716, (Nov. 18, 1930.)—Clay or other mineral pigment is used with a chlorinated protein adhesive such as chlorinated casein.—A.P.-C.

Coating Paper.

Champion Coated Paper Co. Brit. pat. 333,226, (May 3, 1929).—Paper is treated on either one or both sides with uncooked starch made into a slurry with water, with or without a pigment, and the adhesive properties of the starch are developed on the paper by heating. Various other auxiliary substances also may be used, such as gum arabic, waxes, dyes and other coloring substances, and softening agents such as glycerol or castor oil.—A.P.-C.

Formation of Paper.

W. Boyd Campbell. Research Notes 2:1-3 (1930); Pulp Paper Mag. Can. 31:424-424, 438 (March 26, 1931).—An address dealing particularly with the qualities of pulp which make it suitable for paper. The adhesion of cellulose to cellulose is particularly stressed, and the author's theories as to the mechanism of the so-called hydration by beating are explained.—A.P.-C.

J. J. O'Connor, Chairman,
Finishing, Processing and Converting Comm

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

A Summary of Vital Facts Regarding Construction, Finances and Operation of Paper Mills

Construction News

Akron, Ohio—The Palmer Match Company, Akron, plans installation of a paper division in connection with a proposed expansion program for the manufacture of book matches, a new line of output for the company. Plans are under way for additions to plant and equipment, estimated to cost close to $100,000, with machinery, including paper division noted.

High Point, N. C.—The Carolina Container Company, Prospect Road, manufacturer of corrugated fibre boxes and containers, has awarded a general contract to R. K. Stewart & Son, South Main street, High Point, for proposed new one-story addition to plant, and will proceed with superstructure at early date. It will be 80 x 120 feet, estimated to cost over $30,000, with equipment. I. P. Ingle is president.

Chicago, Ill.—The Automatic Paper Box Corporation, recently organized with a capital of $100,000, to manufacture folding paper boxes and containers, will take over and expand the Automatic Paper Box Works, 1011 South California avenue. Incorporators of the new organization include Burton S. and D. Bechmann, and James V. Mitchell.

Whippany, N. J.—McEwen Brothers, manufacturers of chip board, folding box board and kindred paper stocks, have temporarily curtailed operations at their local mills, known as the Diamond and Malapardis paper mills, respectively, due to disagreement with a number of employees brought about through proposed reduction in wage scale. The company has made previous reductions in wage schedule recently. It is expected to resume production at an early date.

Wabash, Ind.—The United Paper Board Company, 171 Madison avenue, New York, manufacturer of paper board, straw board, and allied products, now in receivership, is continuing operations at its mill at Wabash, and production will be maintained until further notice. H. B. Howell is manager at the plant.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Fair Box Corporation, recently organized by Robert Telsey, 32 Melrose street, Brooklyn, and associates, is planning operation of a local plant for the manufacture of paper boxes and containers, folding boxes, etc. Company is represented by Leon Kauffman, 551 Fifth avenue, New York, an attorney.

Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit Sulphite Pulp & Paper Company, 9125 West Jefferson street, has awarded contract to Whitehead & Kales Company, Haltiner street, River Rouge, Detroit, for the installation of a new steel and concrete conveyor at its mill, to be used for handling pulpwood. Work will be placed under way at once.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Ad-Here Paper Company, recently organized with capital of 1000 shares of stock, no par value, is said to be planning operation of a local plant for the manufacture of adhesive paper products. The company is headed by Harry E. Carpenter, Los Angeles; and Wedworth W. Clarke, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles. It is represented by Harry A. Chamberlain, Rowan Building, Los Angeles.

Cleveland, Ohio—The William A. Howe Company, 2630 Payne avenue, operating a paper products plant for lithographic mounting, finishing, etc., has tentative plans under way for a new plant unit on East 27th street, vicinity of Payne avenue, to be two-story brick. Estimated cost has not been announced. Julius Boenisch, 1900 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, is architect. E. W. Reutner is president.

New York, N. Y.—The Standard Package Sealing Corporation, recently organized with a capital of $20,000, to manufacture gummed and waxed paper products, will take over and succeed to the Standard Package Sealing Company, with headquarters at 173 Lafayette street.

Hull, Que.—The E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd., is said to be planning early call for bids on general contract for a new addition to local paper mill, a portion of new unit to be reserved for office service. The structure will be one-story type, and is reported to cost over $325,000, including equipment.

Shawinigan Falls, Que.—Canadian Industries, Ltd., Shawinigan Falls, has authorized an expansion program at recently completed mill for the manufacture of cellophane products, and it is proposed to provide machinery and facilities to double approximately the initial production. The enlargement is reported to cost over $400,000. The plant represents an investment of close to $1,000,000, exclusive of immediate expansion development. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del., and the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, England, are interested in the Canadian Industries, Ltd.

London, England—Bowater's Paper Mills, Ltd., specializing in the production of news print, with mills at Northfleet, Gravesend, has concluded arrangements for the purchase of a controlling interest in W. V. Bowater & Sons, Ltd., and the Mersey Paper Mills, Ltd., likewise manufacturing news print, heretofore operated as associated companies. The purchasing company will be active in management in the future, and proposes to operate all plants on a capacity schedule, aggregating about 55,000 tons of news print for the year. The entire output of the plants has been contracted for, it is stated, until the end of 1935. The Bowater's Paper Mills, Ltd., has recently disposed of a preferred stock issue of 500,000 shares, of 1 pound each, par value, to carry out ex-

pansion noted, increasing capitalization to 1,220,000 pounds. Eric V. Bowater heads the company.

New Companies

Milford, Conn.—The New England Container Company has been incorporated with a capital of $75,000, to manufacture paper containers, cartons and kindred paper boxes. The incorporators are Dwight Jordan, Hartford, Conn.; and F. H. Williams, West Hartford.

New York, N. Y.—The Incorporated Paper Industries, Inc., has been organized with a capital of 100 shares of stock, no par value, to manufacture and deal in paper products. The principal incorporators are E. H. Barlow, 1 East Harriet avenue, Morsemere, N. J.; and Charles W. Spilman, 297 Warwick avenue, West Englewood, N. J.

New York, N. Y.—The Knapp Sales Corporation has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000, to manufacture and deal in paper and card board products. The incorporators are Rudolph Loewinger, C. L. Lang and Alvin Gelfon. The company is represented by Abraham L. Feinstein, 245 Fifth avenue, New York, attorney.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Arkcraft Paper Products Company, 704 South Spring street, has filed notice of organization to deal in paper products of various kinds, including paper bags and containers. A. W. McArthur, 2877 San Marino street, is head.

Wilmington, Del.—The Hercules Fibre Company, care of the Corporation Trust Company, Industrial Trust Building, Wilmington, has been incorporated under Delaware laws with capital of $100,000, to manufacture fibre products of different kinds. C. S. Peabbles is one of the incorporators.

Howard Hand Made Finish Makes Debut

The constantly growing use of Howard Bond for letterheads has caused its manufacturers, the Howard Paper Company of Urbana, Ohio, to add another distinctive finish to its already complete line. This is an attractive hand made finish that compares favorably with genuine hand made papers. The vital difference lies in the cost. Howard Hand Made Finish is sold for but a fraction more than Plain Howard, but gives to the paper a more costly and effective appearance when used for letterheads than ordinary finishes with which the trade is familiar. Howard Bond Hand Made Finish is available in all regular sizes and weights—in crystal blue-white and fourteen carefully selected colors—with envelopes to match.

The manufacturers, realizing that cost chiefly curtails the extensive use of genuine hand made papers, and that more would be used if it were not for this one drawback, have made Howard Hand Made Finish also available in heavy weights. This enables the advertiser to add greater distinction to catalogs, institutional booklets, brochures, etc. The Howard Paper Company will gladly send samples of this paper to anyone interested.

Brown Co. Obtains Big Contracts

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PORTLAND, Me., June 20, 1932—The Brown Company, with mills at Berlin and Gorham, N. H., has begun an active campaign on its paper towels. Products of this concern include two new low priced lines in white and brown, called Romal. A big government contract has been awarded the company to supply the Navy Department with towels for a considerable period. Other big contracts have been obtained from Eastman Kodak, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and the American Writing Paper Company.

WRITING PAPER MEN TO MEET

(Continued from page 9)

tempted to obtain employment in this manner. Vigilance therefore has been increased.

Reforestation on state lands will be started in the vicinity of Wausaukee, Wis., where a camp is being built for honor prisoners of the Wisconsin Reformatory. A large number of men will be placed at work cleaning up cut over lands. Later a nursery is to be established.

Forestry jobs are sought by many single young men and the regional U. S. forester, E. W. Tinker, has more than 500 applications on file. The applicants accepted are given strenuous workouts to determine if they are fitted for the work, and this process eliminates many who do not wish to undergo the hardships of this occupation.

After serving on the board of trustees of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., for 38 years, during 33 of which he was president of the board, L. M. Alexander, president of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, has announced his retirement. He began his services to the college when he was 36 years old. When he took office, the plant assets amounted to $204,677 and the endowment was $156,679. Today the plant assets are $1,456,790 and the trust funds, $1,829,000. Mr. Alexander's personal contributions were large, and two gymnasiums to which he gave substantial gifts were named after him, the old one erected many years ago, and a large and beautiful new one dedicated within the last few years.

Mr. Alexander's successor is W. H. Hatton, lumberman, of New London, Wis. Charles S. Boyd, president of the Appleton Coated Paper Company, succeeds Mr. Hatton as first vice-president, and Mrs. S. F. Shattuck takes the second vice-presidency vacated by Mr. Boyd. The vacancy on the board left by Mr. Alexander was filled by J. N. Bergstrom, president of the Bergstrom Paper Company, Neenah, Wis. Another vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of E. E. MacCrone, Detroit, Mich., has been filled by the appointment of A. C. Gilbert, president of the Gilbert Paper Company, Menasha, Wis.

To Handle Russian Pulpwood

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20, 1932—It was learned this week that the local port terminal has again secured the contract for handling large shipments of pulpwood from Russia during the remainder of the year. The first shipment in the movement is scheduled to arrive here this week and plans for unloading have already been made.

About 75,000 tons of the imported product were received here last year when many vessels were used in the haul from Leningrad to this city. Charters have been arranged for the entire movement which will be considerably larger than last year. The shipments will be conveyed from this city by freight to large paper mills in Northern New York.

Seth F. Dawson Retires

Seth F. Dawson, president of the Milton Leather Board Company, Milton, N. H., manufacturers of high grade fibre boards, retired last week after more than 35 years with the company. Mr. Dawson will spend a well earned vacation at his summer home at Great East Lake in Maine, before making his plans for the future. The remaining members of the firm are W. T. Rich, Jr., president; C. F. Jameson, treasurer and M. J. Guild, mill manager. Mr. Rich and Mr. Jameson are at the Boston office of the company, C. F. Jameson and Company, Inc., 142 Cambridge street.

Courage

By H. G. Wintgens, Vice-Pres. and Sales Mgr., Hoberg Paper and Fibre Co., Green Bay, Wis.

"He who loses wealth loses much; he who loses a friend loses more; but he who loses his *Courage* loses all."

—Cervantes.

Today more so than ever before courage is of great importance for every person engaged in selling. Even though the going is "tough" and price obstacles seem hard to overcome, don't let this pull you down—keep fighting.

Too much emphasis has been placed on price, and quality ignored entirely. This, however, is only a temporary condition and false economy. With a little pick-up in business, quality will again come into its own, and the fellow who has lowered the quality of his product, the one who today has a reputation for cheap merchandise, will be out of the running entirely.

Many people are still waiting for some remedy to cure the ills of present day business, and hoping for a magic cure, not realizing that the cure must come from within their own organization.

In this period of readjustment, a careful analysis should be made of one's own business to determine what changes are necessary to successfully conduct his business, and then go ahead and do it.

Set your course and have the courage to follow it through.

Merchandising was lost sight of during the prosperous years, and volume was in the minds of most of us, little realizing until too late that mass production and mass distribution would soon overwhelm the ability of our country to consume, and that the normal increase in our population was not sufficient to absorb this overload.

When business slowed down, the vicious practice of "price cutting" started innocently enough by some but today it has gone to such an extent that many prices are below cost of manufacturing and distribution.

Every salesman carries samples, but how many carry *Service?* How many study their customer's problems and help him to move his goods? Salesmen today must have courage and initiative, unafraid of hard work and long hours, men who are profit makers. There is no place for unprofitable salesmen in any organization.

Be an optimist. Sell quality and service while the other fellow is selling depression.

What we need is *Leadership, Courage and Hard Work,* and we will soon be on the road to recovery.

Envelope Firms Consolidate

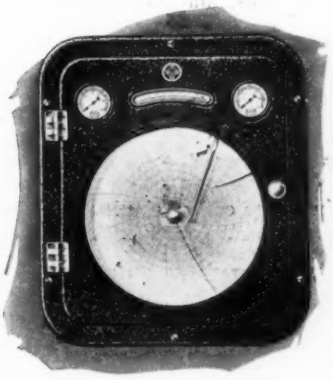
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 13, 1932.—The Pittsburgh Envelope Company and the Pittsburgh plant of the Standard Envelope Manufacturing Company have been consolidated. In making an announcement of this merger, it is stated that "Retaining to a large extent the personnel of both organizations, the new company will afford to users of envelopes in this area a more complete service than has heretofore been possible. The mechanical facilities of the consolidated operation are such that now for the first time Pittsburgh will have an envelope factory equipped to produce and print every type of business envelope."

Awards for Government Paper

Washington, D. C., June 22, 1932—The R. P. Andrews Paper Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing 2,150 sheets of 24 x 38 green ledger paper to the Government Printing Office at $28.77 per ream, bids for which were received on June 6.

New Mason Controller

The Mason Regulator Company of Boston, manufacturers of automatic control and regulating equipment, announces a distinctly new feature in temperature control, the Mason Recording Temperature Controller with the Thermo-Pressure Compensator. This Mason Controller operates on a new principle—it not only controls the temperature by throttling the supply of heating or cooling medium—but it also compensates the pressure and resultant rate-of-flow of this medium. The result is that heating or cooling medium pressure changes which would ordinarily vary the temperature being controlled are checked before the temperature has a chance to fluctuate. This anticipatory action insures temperature control of an accuracy heretofore unknown.



This new Mason Instrument has many other improved features; such as the compound balanced pilot valve which causes the diaphragm control valve to always maintain a "floating" position in accordance with the operating conditions. Dual helical temperature coils provide a continuous positive check on each other. One actuates the control mechanism while the other inscribes a true chart record.

Ease of adjustment and unit construction enable the average plant operator to easily adjust or repair this instrument. Many of the working parts are machined from non-corrosive stainless steel and insure long trouble-free performance.

Complete information about this new Mason Temperature Instrument may be obtained from the Mason Regulator Company, 1190 Adams street, Boston, Mass.

W. M. Shoemaker Appointed

W. M. Shoemaker, secretary of the National Vulcanized Fibre Company, Yorklyn, Del., has been appointed chairman of the Management Methods Committee of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry to succeed L. C. Reynolds, comptroller of the American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

Mr. Reynolds did an excellent job as chairman, in focusing the attention of the association on a comprehensive standardization program which is now being carried out by the various committees of the association.

Mr. Shoemaker brings to the committee a substantial background of experience in management methods and is planning a program of real interest to the large number of paper mill executives who constitute the association's membership.

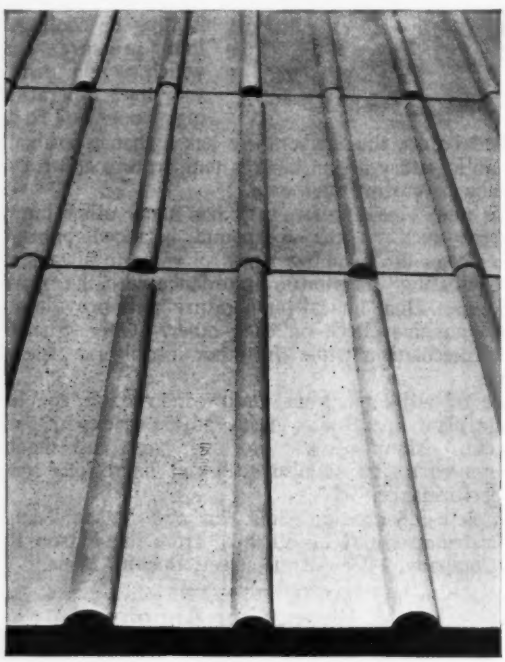
New Centrifugally Cast Bulletin

The Paper and Textile Machinery Company of Sandusky, Ohio, has just issued an illustrated bulletin, which includes most of the data which is necessary for the selection of centrifugally cast products. It contains a table of physical properties and analyses which have not been published heretofore. Copies may be obtained upon appli- membership.

"Usicast" Roof

Manufactured by the United States Pipe and Foundry Company, of Burlington, N. J., the "Usicast" Roof possesses many important advantages. The roof consists primarily of two castings, one the flat flanged or standard plate, and the other a semi-circular or cap plate. Plates are made flat with flanged sides to insure strength, with a center hood formed at the lower edge and extending upward near the top, where it merges into the flat body of the plate. A stop is provided at either side of the top edge to hold the plate in place on the roof purlin.

The cap plate is semi-circular in shape and has a lug extending downward near the lower end, the depth being such as to extend below the plate and the upper flanges of the roof purlins. In the lower end of the lug is a slot or keyway to receive the key or locking device. The lower



end of the cap plate is closed with a lip extending below the lateral edge of the plate.

The ridge plate and ridge cap plate, are similar in construction to the standard roof plate and cap plate, except that they are angular in shape to conform to the included angle made by the roof slopes. The ridge cap plate is locked to the purlins with two keys.

The roof assembly is made by laying the standard plate beginning with the course along the eaves, each plate being spaced approximately one inch apart. The cap plate is then placed in position over the flanges of the standard plate, after which the key is inserted in the keyway of the lug which engages the lower edge of the top purlin flange, thereby securely locking the cap plate and in turn the standard plate to the building structure. The next course is then laid by staggering the joints with the lower course. The lower end of the standard plate of each course rests upon the tops of the standard plates of the lower course, while the upper ends rest upon the purlins. All the plates have the same end lap, which is accomplished by the stops located at the top edge of the plate. The placement of all cap plate keys is done from the top side of the roof, eliminating scaffolding and other stagings.

When all of the plates are laid so as to cover the entire roof, the whole roof may be regarded as one integral unit. However, its construction permits relatively free movement for each individual plate, as required by expansion, contraction and building vibrations. No cement or plastic compound is used in making the joints between the standard plates and cap plates, but may be furnished if desired for the end laps only, which is an advantage not found in many types of roofs.

Paper Import Cases

Sixty eight cases, each involving an importation of kraft wrapping paper were recently tried before the United States Customs Court, all involving the finding of customs officials that the paper had been undervalued. At the trial one importer abandoned the effort to prove a proper valuation on eleven importations, but the other cases went to the court for decision, after the taking of extensive testimony. Scores of other cases involving the same issue have been suspended pending the decision as to the cases tried. This action is the result of the efforts of the Import Committee, and the principals involved affect all kraft paper coming into this country from Sweden.

Several importers are involved in the cases tried, some of the paper being of the wrapping grade, while considerable quantities of envelope kraft also were before the court.

A long pending case involving fifteen importations of condenser tissue at Chicago beginning in 1929 has been decided by the United States Customs Court against the importer. The importer had claimed that the values used by the customs officials in computing duty on the foreign paper were excessive, but the Court upheld the action in levying the higher duties.

The United States Customs Court has found a dutiable value of 10½ pence per pound on eighteen importations of English cut bowl paper, used for the manufacture of calendar rolls. The merchandise was originally held dutiable on a basis of 8½ pence per pound, but the case went to the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, which remanded the cases for retrial. On the retrial, a dutiable value 2 pence per pound higher than the importers' claims was held to be the correct value.

In a report to subscribers, Warren B. Bullock, manager of the Import Committee of the American Paper Industry says that while imports of paper are in smaller quantities than was the case in prosperous times, individual shipments are more numerous, with a proportionately greater effort on the part of the importers to secure admission at improperly low rates of duty. In the shipments reported during the past two weeks are forty-three of writing paper at New York alone, twenty-one shipments of various fine papers, nine of tissues, and fourteen of fancy decorated papers.

Take Action To Cease Royalties

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., June 20, 1932—The application of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company to free itself from paying royalties upon a process it no longer uses is being considered by a special referee recently appointed to consider the matter. An action has been brought against the company by the Bradley McKeefe Corporation, of New York, for failure to meet $6,344.05 in royalties and a counter-claim for $186,056.46 was filed by the local concern. It was declared that the contract was unfair because a contract for $15,000 annual royalties on a certain cooking process was signed before the process was adequately tested.

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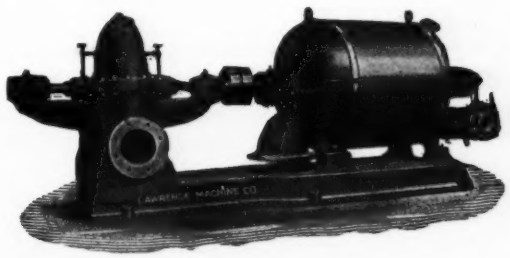

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IMPORTS OF PAPER AND PAPER STOCK

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1932

CIGARETTE PAPER

——, Roma, Genoa, 4 cs.; Standard Products Corp., De Grasse, Havre, 55 cs.; American Tobacco Co., Indep. Hall, Bordeaux, 295 cs.; De Manduit Paper Corp., Indep. Hall, St. Nazaire, 969 cs.; Champagne Paper Corp., Indep. Hall, St. Nazaire, 260 cs.; Champagne Paper Corp., Waukegan, Havre, 20 cs.; Standard Products Corp., Lafayette, Havre, 25 cs.; Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Lafayette, Havre, 20 cs.; Champagne Paper Corp., Lafayette, Havre, 40 cs.

WALL PAPER

Guaranty Trust Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 7 cs.

NEWS PRINT

Perkins Goodwin & Co., Berlin, Bremen, 40 rolls; Jay Madden Corp., Berlin, Bremen, 210 rolls; Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., United States, Oslo, 245 rolls; The Star Co., Humberarm, Dalhousie, 3459 rolls; International Paper Co., Humberarm, Dalhousie, 541 rolls; Brooklyn Times, Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 512 rolls; ——, Childar, Dalhousie, 4581 rolls; Perkins Goodwin & Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 424 rolls.

PRINTING PAPER

C. Steiner, Berlin, Bremen, 7 cs.; Keuffel & Esser Co., Brazil Maru, Hamburg, 4 cs., 21 rolls; Hudson F'd'g Co., Pr. Roosevelt, Hamburg, 2 cs.

WRAPPING PAPER

R. Wilson Paper Corp., Pennland, Antwerp, 5 cs.; Yardley & Co., American Banker, London, 7 cs.; Rohner Gehrig Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 5 bls.

DRAWING PAPER

Keuffel & Esser Co., Brazil Maru, Hamburg, 36 cs.; H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., American Banker, London, 1 cs.

FILTER PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co. Inc., American Banker, London, 5 cs.; H. Reeve Angel & Co. Inc., Olympic, Southampton, 3 cs.; Chase National Bank, Exeter, Marseilles, 19 bls.; C. Schleicher & Schull Co., Pr. Roosevelt, Hamburg, 1 ble., 17 cs.

FILTER PULP

Henschel Naeve & Co., Statendam, Rotterdam, 25 bls.

FILTER MASSE

F. Bing, Inc., Brazil Maru, Hamburg, 20 bls.

DECALCOMANIA PAPER

C. W. Sellers, Europa, Bremen, 11 cs.; Phoenix Shipping Co., Europa, Bremen, 2 cs.; B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Baltic, Liverpool, 9 cs. (simplex).

TRANSFER PAPER

Fuchs & Lang Manfg Co., Pr. Roosevelt, Hamburg, 4 cs.

TRANSPARENT PAPER

American Express Co., Statendam, Rotterdam, 3 cs.

SURFACE COATED PAPER

Gevaert Co. of America, Pennland, Antwerp, 8 cs.

BARYTA COATED PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Berlin, Bremen, 2 cs., 166 crates; Globe Shipping Co., Europa, Bremen, 10 cs.

METAL COATED PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Berlin, Bremen, 40 cs.; Globe Shipping Co., Europa, Bremen, 14 cs.; American Express Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 1 cs.

PHOTO PAPER

J. J. Gavin, Olympic, Southampton, 4 cs.

COATED PAPER

Happel & McAvoy, Hamburg, Hamburg, 7 cs.

VELLUM PAPER

Keller Dorian Paper Co., Olympic, Southampton, 4 cs.

COLORED PAPER

F. Murray Hill Co., Pr. Roosevelt, Hamburg, 4 cs.

PARCHMENT PAPER

——,Berlin, Bremen, 12 cs.

TISSUE PAPER

F. C. Strype, Baltic, Liverpool, 1 cs.

WRITING PAPER

American Express Co., Olympic, Southampton, 1 cs.; Simfred Co., Inc., Lafayette, Havre, 9 cs.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES

Japan Paper Co., American Banker, London, 2 cs.; Meadows Wye & Co., Olympic, Southampton, 1 cs.

IVORY BOARDS

F. C. Strype, Statendam, Rotterdam, 13 cs., 14 rolls; R. Wilson Paper Corp., Statendam, Rotterdam, 23 cs., 11 rolls.

FACING PAPER

National Cardboard Co., Pennland, Antwerp, 7 cs.

CARD BOARD

Gevaert Co. of America, Pennland, Antwerp, 2 cs.; Titan Shipping Co., De Grasse, Havre, 5 cs.; Coty Processing Co., Lafayette, Havre, 29 cs.; E. Fougera & Co., Lafayette, Havre, 3 cs.

PASTE BOARD

Coty Processing Co., Lafayette, Havre, 33 cs.

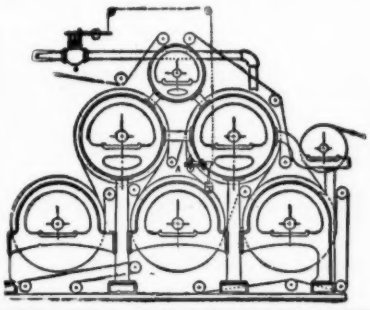
NOTE BOOKS

Keuffel & Esser Co., Hamburg, Hamburg, 7 cs.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPER

Henschel Naeve & Co., Europa, Bremen, 2 cs.; The

The Pickles Drying Regulator



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will do everything we claim for it and more. The test costs you nothing until you are satisfied. Many mills tried one and now have every machine equipped. Write for list of users and other information.

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Bleached Sulphite

"FORSHAGA"
Bleached Sulphite

"HURUM SPECIAL"
Extra Strong Kraft

"BAMBLE"
Extra Strong Kraft

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New York City - Chicago - Boston - Philadelphia - Pittsburgh - Syracuse

Borregaard Co. Inc., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 106 bls., 465 rolls; R. H. Macy & Co., Olympic, Southampton, 1 cs.; Japan Paper Co., G. Maersk, Kobe, 29 cs.; T. N. Fairbanks, Tokai Maru, Yokohama, 12 cs.; F. C. Strype, Hamburg, Hamburg, 1 ble.

RAGS, BAGGINGS, ETC.

——, Exiria, Barcelona, 683 bls. bagging;; Darmstadt Scott & Courtney, Waukegan, Dunkirk, 65 bls. rags; Amtorg Trading Corp., Pr. Roosevelt, Hamburg, 218 bls. rags; E. J. Keller Co. Inc., Hamburg, ——, 214 bls. flax-waste.

OLD ROPE

Banco Coml. Italiana Trust Co., Habana, Bilbao, 140 rolls; Continental Bank & Trust Co., Habana, Coruna, 24 bls.

HIDE GLUE

——, Berlin, Bremen, 200 bags.

WOOD PULP

A. Giese & Son, Statendam, Rotterdam, 80 bls.; ——, United States, Oslo, 800 bls. sulphite, 101 tons; The Borregaard Co. Inc., United States, Oslo, 168 bls. wood pulp, 28 tons; Lagerloef Trading Co., Sagoporack, Wiborg, 260 bls. mechanical pulp; 3000 bls. sulphate, 627 tons; Castle & Overton, Inc., Sagoporack, Wiborg, 521 bls. wood pulp, 103 tons; J. Andersen & Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 375 bls. sulphite; Gottesman & Co., Inc., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 600 bls sulphate; Price & Pierce, Ltd., Gonzenheim, Wallvik, 2400 bls. sulphite, 400 tons; Gottesman & Co. Inc., Gonzenheim, Iggesund, 250 bls. sulphite, 50 tons; Pagel Horton & Co., Gonzenheim, Sikea, 1500 bls. sulphite, 250 tons; ——, Gonzenheim, Gefle, 1000 bls. sulphite; Amtorg Trading Corp. (Albany), Fjordheim, Leningrad, 3178 cords pulpwood; Castle & Overton, Inc., Hamburg, Hamburg, 421 bls. wood pulp, 84 tons.

WOOD FLOUR

The Burnet Co., Statendam, Rotterdam, 500 bags, ——, United States, Oslo, 230 bags.

WOOD PULP BOARDS

Wilkinson Grey & Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 24 rolls.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1932

——, Sagoporack, Wiborg, 7228 bls. sulphite, 1233 tons; ——, Sagoporack, Wiborg, 208 bls. sulphate, 41 tons; Castle & Overton, Inc., Sagoporack, Wiborg, 4303 bls. wood pulp, 863 tons; Jay Madden Corp., Sagoporack, Helsingfors, 65 bls. tissue paper; N. Y. Trust Co., Tokai Maru, Kyoto, 30 bls. rags; Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Tokai Maru, Yokkaichi, 43 bls. rags; E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Ansgir, ——, 380 bls. wood pulp.

PORTLAND IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1932

Price & Pierce, Ltd., Gonzenheim, Wallvik, 3000 bls. sulphite, 500 tons; Gottesman & Co., Inc., Gonzenheim, Sweden, 4010 bls. sulphate, 400 tons; Pagel Horton & Co., Gonzenheim, Hornefors, 2100 bls. sulphite, 350 tons; ——, Gonzenheim, Kopmanholmen, 2090 bls. chemical pulp; ——, Gonzenheim, Gefle, 100 bls. sulphite.

BOSTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1932

——, Gonzenheim, Kopmanholmen, 5462 bls. chemical pulp, 924 tons; ——, Gonzenheim, Gefle, 1000 bls. sulphite; E. J. Keller Co. Inc., Ansgir, ——, 360 bls. wood pulp; Gottesman & Co. Inc., Talisman, Norway, 1000 bls. wood pulp.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1932

Congoleum-Nairn Co., Indep. Hall, St. Nazaire, 465 bls. rags; Gottesman & Co. Inc., Gonzenheim, Sweden, 4000 bls. wood pulp; Gottesman & Co. Inc., Ala, Germany, 120 bls. wood pulp.

NEWPORT NEWS IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1932

Gottesman & Co., Inc., Cubano, Sweden, 7500 bls. wood pulp.

SAVANNAH IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1932

1st Natl. Bank of Boston, G. Maersk, Kobe, 1600 bls. bagging waste.

News Print Production in May

Production of news print in Canada during May 1932 amounted to 175,887 tons and shipments to 172,954 tons, according to the News Print Service Bureau. Production in the United States was 88,087 tons and shipments 88,525 tons, making a total United States and Canadian news print production of 263,974 tons and shipments of 261,479 tons. During May, 24,627 tons of news print were made in Newfoundland and 1,005 tons in Mexico, so that the total North American production for the month amounted to 289,606 tons.

The Canadian mills produced 110,559 tons less in the first five months of 1932 than in the first five months of 1931, which was a decrease of 12 per cent. The output in the United States was 31,973 tons or 6 per cent less than for the first five months of 1931, in Newfoundland 6,744 tons or 6 per cent less, and in Mexico, 1,153 tons less, making a North American decrease of 150,429 tons or 10 per cent.

Stocks of news print paper at Canadian mills totalled 57,014 tons at the end of May and at United States mills 35,156 tons, giving a combined total of 92,170 tons compared with 89,675 tons on April 30.

Boston Paper Market Conditions

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

BOSTON, Mass., June 20, 1932—Demand for paper and paper products continues in approximately the same volume, a moderate amount of orders being received by wholesalers. Sentiment is fairly cheerful, although buying is generally conservative. There is a continued call for paper for direct mail advertising, as well as for papers for engraving, such as weddings, etc.

Some manufacturers, at least, are optimistic and are putting new lines on the market. Wrapping paper is moving in average volume. Considerable quantities of seasonal specialties have been purchased and are being supplied to shore resorts and parks. The conditions prevailing in the box board market have shown no real marked change, with the call hardly better than fair. Paper stock remains practically somnolent.

International Envelope Mill at Capacity

International Envelope Company, Dayton, Ohio, a subsidiary of International Paper Company, has recalled 200 workers, increasing its pay roll to 1,000, and is working at capacity, the company reports.

Why not get the best that can be had?

H. & M.

COLORS FOR PAPER

have proved they are the best and are being used daily by the greatest number of paper mills.

Service and Quality will tell

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BOSTON 35 Hartford St. | CHICAGO 146 W. Kinzie St. | SPRINGFIELD, MASS. 40 Albert St.

PHILADELPHIA—South St. and Delaware Ave.

Factories—NEWARK, N. J. and BOUND BROOK, N. J.

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ALUMINUM SULPHATE

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DRAPER BROS. COMPANY

CANTON, MASS.

Woolen manufacturers since 1856

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, June 22, 1932.

During the past week trading in the local paper market was only moderately active. Supplies are moving into consumption slowly, in most instances. Sales forces of the leading paper organizations are fairly optimistic over the future outlook, anticipating a better demand after Labor Day. Prices are generally holding to previously quoted levels.

The news print paper market continues quiet. Production in the United States and Canada is being maintained in sufficient volume to take care of current requirements. While efforts are still being made to stabilize the industry, particularly in Canada, progress is very slow. The price situation remains unsatisfactory.

Demand for the various grades of paper board is restricted. Box board output is practically keyed to consumption. Prices are easy, although no radical changes have been reported. The position of the fine paper market is fairly satisfactory. Kraft wrapping paper business is dull. Quotations, however, are generally well maintained.

Mechanical Pulp

Steadiness prevails in the ground wood market, despite general business conditions. Production both in this country and abroad is still curtailed and the industry is in a sound statistical position. Inquiries for future needs are fairly numerous. Prices are holding to schedule and reports of concessions are infrequent.

Chemical Pulp

The chemical pulp market is exhibiting a fairly strong undertone. Continuation of the pulp mill workers strike in Sweden is exercising a steadying influence on the industry. Demand for both domestic and imported chemical pulp is rather light at present but should improve after the summer vacation period is ended. Prices remain unchanged.

Old Rope and Bagging

Conditions in the old rope market are fairly satisfactory. Demand for both domestic and foreign old manila rope is fairly active. Small mixed rope is only moving slowly. Old rope quotations are generally holding up well. The position of the bagging market is practically unchanged. No radical price changes have been reported of late.

Rags

Paper mill demand for domestic rags is decidedly restricted at present. Cotton cuttings are comparatively quiet. However, some improvement was noticed in the request for roofing stock. Prices continue strictly nominal. The imported rag market is irregular and is still affected by the fluctuations of foreign currencies.

Waste Paper

The paper stock market is marking time. Board mills are not displaying much interest in the lower grades at present. Prices of strictly folded news, overissue news and mixed paper are generally holding to formerly quoted levels. The higher grades of waste paper are fairly steady, with quotations unaltered.

Twine

Most of the business transacted in the local twine market during the past week was along routine lines. Shipments are going forward in fairly good volume considering prevailing circumstances. Despite intense competition for desirable orders prices are holding up exceedingly well and reports of concessions to any great extent have not been noticed.

Many Mills Order Jones Equipment

The E. D. Jones & Sons Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has recently closed a contract with the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company for four large Jones Jordans. In addition to this contract the Jones Company has recently received orders for its Jordans from the following mills: Rondout Paper Mills, Sanitary Paper Mills, Inc., Ponds Extract Company, Hinsdale Paper Company, Martin Pulp and Paper Company, Sterilek Co., Inc., (Capron) Utica plant, Superfine Paper Mills, Inc. (Clayville plant), Rogers Paper Manufacturing Company, and the Diamond Mills Paper Company.

Orders for six new large type Jones Screens have been received from the Union Bag and Paper Corporation, and the Beckett Paper Company.

Recent orders also show a greatly increased demand for Jones Bandless Plugs, along with a good repair business, especially for beating aand Jordan Engine equipment.

The Jones Company feels that this increased activity in the paper equipment line might be an indicator of the return to business prosperity which has long been looked for as the mills are now placing themselves in a position to take full opportunity of the return of better business conditions.

Ranger School Plants Trees

A report from the State Ranger School shows that about 22,000 young forest trees have been planted in a new plantation this season. The school is operated in conjunction with the forestry department at Syracuse University. These latest plantings have been made on the huge experimental forest which has been set aside to be used for research purposes.

Officials of the Ranger School claim that its nursery is now on a yearly production basis of over 50,000 four-year old transplants and plans call for plantings of a similar number annually. This project is carried out in order to furnish students with experience in reforestation and to replenish the forest which was cut several years ago. The tract is expected to provide a source of important information relative to the growing of trees.

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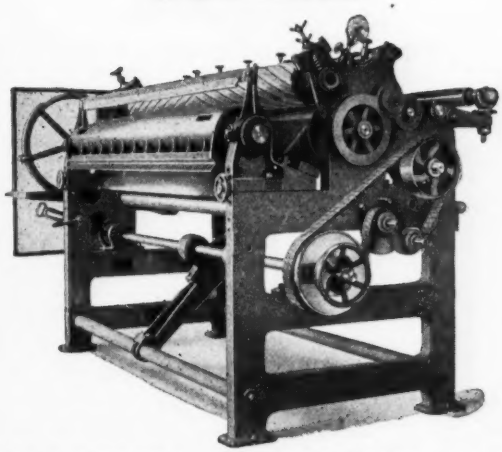

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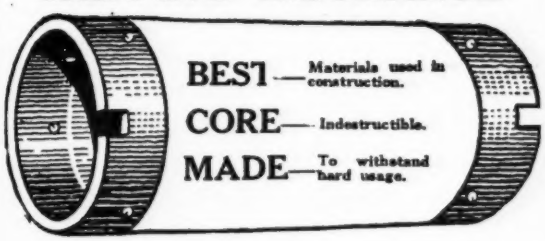

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Canadian Elixman Company, HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Elixman Paper Core Company, CORINTH, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, June 22, 1932.

BLANC FIXE.—Conditions in the blanc fixe market are fairly satisfactory. Prices remain unchanged. The pulp is quoted at from $42.50 to $45.00 per ton, in bulk; while the powder is selling at from 3½ to 3¾ cents per pound, in barrels, at works.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The bleaching powder market continues moderately active. Shipments against contract are going forward in fairly good volume. Prices remain unaltered. Bleaching powder is quoted at from $1.75 to $2.00 per 100 pounds, in drum, at works.

CASEIN.—Demand for casein is light. Domestic standard ground is still quoted at 5 cents and finely ground at 7 cents per pound. Argentine standard ground is selling at 8 cents and finely ground at 8½ cents per pound, all in bags, car lot quantities.

CAUSTIC SODA.—The position of the caustic soda market is unchanged. Quotations are fairly steady. Solid caustic soda is selling at from $2.50 to $2.55. The flake and the ground are offered at from $2.90 to $2.95 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works.

CHINA CLAY.—No radical changes are reported in the china clay market. Prices are holding to former levels. Imported china clay is quoted at from $10 to $15 per ton, ship side; while domestic paper making clay is selling at from $5 to $12 per ton, at mine.

CHLORINE.—The chlorine market continues quiet. Contract shipments are going forward to the paper mills at a fairly steady pace. Prices remain unchanged. Chlorine is quoted at $1.75 per 100 pounds, in tanks, or multi-unit cars, in ton lots, or over, at works.

ROSIN.—Trading in the rosin market is restricted. The grades of gum rosin used in the paper mills are quoted at from $3.50 to $3.75 per 280 pounds, in barrels, at works. Wood rosin is selling at $2.80 per 280 pounds, in barrels, at southern shipping points.

SALT CAKE.—The salt cake market is fairly steady, despite general business conditions. Salt cake is quoted at from $15 to $16; chrome salt cake at from $12 to $13 per ton, in bulk, at works. Imported salt cake is selling at from $14 to $15 per ton, ship side.

SODA ASH.—Steadiness prevails in the soda ash market. The contract movement is well up to average. Prices are holding to schedule. Quotations on soda ash, in car lots, at works, per 100 pounds, are as follows: in bulk, $1.00; in bags, $1.25; and in barrels, $1.38.

STARCH.—Most of the business transacted in the starch market during the past week was along routine lines. Prices remain unchanged. Special paper making starch is quoted at $2.44 per 100 pounds, in bags; and at $2.71 per 100 pounds, in barrels, at works.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—The sulphate of alumina market is displaying a fairly strong undertone. Prices remain unchanged. Commercial grades are quoted at from $1.25 to $1.40; while iron free is selling at from $1.90 to $2.05 per 100 pounds, in barrels, at works.

SULPHUR.—The sulphur market is fairly active. Sulphur is quoted at $18 per long ton, on orders of 1,000 tons, or over, on yearly contracts; and at $20 per ton on any smaller quantity over that period. On spot and near by car loads, the quotation is $21 per ton.

TALC.—Business in the talc market is rather listless at present. Prices are generally holding to schedule. Domestic talc is quoted at from $16 to $18 per ton, in bulk, at mine; while imported talc is selling at from $18 to $22 per ton, in bags, ship side.

Market Quotations

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ledgers	6.50	@	38.00
Bonds	5.00	@	53.25
Index	6.00	@	12.00
Writings—			
Extra Superfine	6.50	@	15.00
Superfine	6.25	@	14.75
Tub sized	4.50	@	7.00
Engine sized	4.00	@	5.00
Book, Cased—			
S. & S. C.	5.25	@	—
M. F.	3.75	@	5.00
Coated and Enamel	6.25	@	9.75
Lithograph	6.75	@	11.25
Tissues—Per Ream—			
White No. 1	.65	@	.70
Anti-Tarnish M. G. only	.65	@	.70
Colored	.70	@	.90
White No. 2	.50	@	.60
Kraft	.65	@	.70
Manila	.55	@	.60
Manila—			
No. 1 Jute	9.00	@	9.25
No. 2 Jute	7.75	@	8.50
No. 1 Wood	4.00	@	5.25
No. 2 Wood	3.50	@	4.00
Butchers	3.37½	@	—
Fibre Papers—			
No. 1 Fibre	4.25	@	5.50
No. 2 Fibre	4.00	@	4.75
Common Bogus	1.50	@	3.00
Screenings	2.00	@	3.00
Card Middies	4.00	@	5.00
Glassine—			
Bleached, basis 25 lbs., No. 1	.09¼	@	—
No. 2	.11¼	@	—
Bleached, basis 20 lbs.	.11¾	@	—
(Delivered New York)			
News, per ton—			
Roll, contract	53.00	@	—
Rolls, spot	53.00	@	—
Sheets	58.00	@	—
Side Runs	38.00	@	42.00
Kraft—			
No. 1 Domestic	4.75	@	6.00
No. 2 Domestic	3.25	@	4.00
Southern	3.25	@	4.00
Imported	3.50	@	4.30
Boards—per ton—			
News	24.00	@	25.00
Straw	34.50	@	45.00
Chip	24.00	@	25.00
Binders' Boards	62.00	@	70.00
Standard 85 Test Liner	30.00	@	32.50
Sgl. Mla. Lt. Chip	35.00	@	37.50
(F. o. b. Mill)			
Wood Pulp Boards	70.00	@	80.00

Mechanical Pulp

(On Dock)

No. 1 Imported—			
Moist	20.00	@	22.00
Dry	22.00	@	24.00
(F. o. b. Mill)			
No. 1 Domestic	18.00	@	24.00

Chemical Pulp

(On Dock, Atlantic Ports)

Sulphite (Imported)—			
Bleached	2.10	@	2.90
Easy Bleaching	1.60	@	1.75
No. 1 strong unbleached	1.50	@	1.65
Mitscherlich unbleached	1.60	@	1.75
No. 2 strong unbleached	1.25	@	1.35
No. 1 Kraft	1.50	@	1.65
No. 2 Kraft	1.35	@	1.40
Sulphate—			
Bleached	1.85	@	2.15
(F. o. b. Pulp Mill)			
Sulphite (Domestic and Canadian)—			
Bleached	2.10	@	3.75
Easy Bleaching	1.75	@	1.90
News	1.50	@	1.65
Mitscherlich	2.40	@	2.55
Kraft (Domestic)	1.50	@	2.75
(Delivered Paper Mills)			
Soda Bleached	2.50	@	—

Domestic Rags

New Rags

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White ,No. 1	4.00	@	4.25
New White, No. 2	3.00	@	3.25
Silesias No. 1	3.75	@	4.00
New Unbleached	5.50	@	6.00
New Soft Blacks	2.75	@	3.00
Blue Overall	3.00	@	3.50
Fancy	1.50	@	1.75
Washables	1.15	@	1.40
Mixed Khaki Cuttings	2.50	@	3.00
Pink Corset Cuttings	2.75	@	3.25
O. D. Khaki Cuttings	3.00	@	3.25
Men's Corduroy	1.00	@	1.25
New Mixed Blacks	2.25	@	2.50

Old Rags

White, No. 1—			
Repacked	3.00	@	3.50
Miscellaneous	2.00	@	2.25
White, No. 2—			
Repacked	1.75	@	2.00
Miscellaneous	1.50	@	1.75
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	1.50	@	1.75
Miscellaneous	1.00	@	1.25
Black Stockings	2.00	@	2.25
Roofing Rags—			
No. 1	.53	@	.58
No. 2	.48	@	.53
No. 3	.43	@	.48
No. 4	.38	@	.43
No. 5A	.33	@	.38

Foreign Rags

New Rags

New Dark Cuttings	1.40	@	1.50
New Mixed Cuttings	1.60	@	1.75
New Light Silesias	3.40	@	3.50
Light Flannelettes	3.25	@	3.50
Unbleached Cuttings	5.50	@	6.00
New White Cuttings	4.75	@	5.00
New Light Oxfords	4.00	@	4.25
New Light Prints	2.00	@	2.25

Old Rags

No. 1 White Linens	5.25	@	5.50
No. 2 White Linens	4.50	@	4.75
No. 3 White Linens	3.25	@	3.75
No. 4 White Linens	1.75	@	2.25
No. 1 White Cotton	4.00	@	4.25
No. 2 White Cotton	3.00	@	3.25
No. 3 White Cotton	2.25	@	2.50
No. 4 White Cotton	1.40	@	1.50
Extra Light Prints	1.90	@	2.10
Ord. Light Prints	1.60	@	1.75
Med. Light Prints	1.40	@	1.55
Dutch Blue Cottons	1.35	@	1.40
French Blue Linens	1.80	@	1.90
German Blue Linens	1.70	@	1.80
German Blue Cottons	1.20	@	1.25
Checks and Blues	1.25	@	1.30
Lindsay Garments	.75	@	.80
Dark Cottons	.70	@	.75
Old Shopperies	.55	@	.60
New Shopperies	.60	@	.65
French Blues	1.25	@	1.30

Old Rope and Bagging

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Gunny No. 1—			
Foreign	1.00	@	1.10
Domestic	1.15	@	1.25
Wool Tares, light	.80	@	.85
Wool Tares, heavy	.80	@	.85
Bright Bagging	.75	@	.80
Small Mixed Rope	.80	@	.90
Manila Rope—			
Foreign	1.50	@	1.60
Domestic	1.50	@	1.75
New Burlap Cut	1.65	@	1.75
Hessian Jute Threads—			
Foreign	2.60	@	2.75
Domestic	2.80	@	3.00

Old Waste Papers

(F. o. b. New York)

Shavings—			
Hard, white, No. 1	2.00	@	2.15
Hard, white, No. 2	1.40	@	1.50
Soft, white, No. 1	1.30	@	1.40
White envelope cuttings	1.60	@	1.70
Flat Stock—			
Stitchless	.65	@	.70
Overissue Mag	.65	@	.70
Solid Flat Book	.55	@	.60
Crumpled No. 1	.40	@	.45
Solid Book Ledger	1.50	@	1.75
Ledger Stock	.60	@	.70
New B. B. Chips	.20	@	.30
Manilas—			
New Env. Cut	1.30	@	1.40
New Cuttings	1.05	@	1.15
Extra No. 1 old	.90	@	1.00
Print	.40	@	.45
Bogus Wrapper	.40	@	.45
Container	.25	@	.30
Old Kraft Machine— Compressed bales	.75	@	.85
News—			
No. 1 White News	1.25	@	1.35
Strictly Overissue	.35	@	.45
Strictly Folded	.25	@	.30
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.15	@	.20

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Dependable, uniform paper-making chemicals can only be made by quantity production under strict chemical control.

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17 Large Plants

a clean cut
a sure cut
a shear cut

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For clean, square-edged, tightly wound rolls, Langston Slitters are unequaled. The Shear-Cut parts the paper cleanly—instead of *crushing* it. Ask for details.

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We make all kinds of Mill Cogs and have special facilities that will be of great service to you. We make a specialty of "ready dressed" cogs which are

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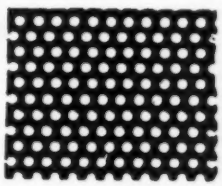
South Bend, Ind.
Established 1882

Perforated Metal Screens

For Pulp and Paper Mills



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For use in Pulp and Paper Mills

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SCREEN PLATES FOR FLAT SCREENS

Old Plates Reclosed and Re-cut to Accurate Gauge.
Rolled Phosphor Bronze and Copper Plates for Rotary Screens

Sole Manufacturers of the

UNION-WITHAM SCREEN PLATE VAT AND FASTENER

Twines
(F. o. b. Mill)

Cotton—			
B. C., 18 basis	.30	@	.32
No. 1	.20	@	.22
No. 2	.19	@	.20
No. 3	.17	@	.18
A. Italian, 18 basis	.36	@	.37
Finished Jute—			
Dark, 18 basis	.18	@	.20
Light, 18 basis	.20	@	.22
Jute Wrapping, 3-6 Ply—			
No. 1	.15½	@	.16½
No. 2	.11¾	@	.12¾
Tube Rope—			
4-ply and larger	.09¾	@	.11¼
Fine Tube Rope—			
4-ply	.11	@	—
3-ply	.12	@	—
2-ply	.13	@	—
Paper Makers Twine Balls	.08¾	@	.10¼
Box Twine, 2-3 ply	.07	@	.08
Jute Rope	.09	@	.10
Amer. Hemp, 6	.27	@	.29
Java Sisal—			
No. 1 Basis	.10	@	—
No. 2 Basis	.09	@	—
New Zealand Sisal	.10	@	—
Sisal Lath Yarn—			
No. 1	.12	@	.14
No. 2	.10	@	.12
Manila Twine	.23	@	.28

CHICAGO

Paper
(F. o. b. Mill)

Rag Bond	.30	@	.53¼
Water Marked Sulphite Bond	.09	@	.12
Sulphite Bond	.04	@	.11
Superfine Writing	.18	@	.24
No. 1 Fine Writing	.14	@	.18
No. 2 Fine Writing	.12	@	.14
No. 3 Fine Writing	.07	@	.18
No. 1 M. F. Book	.06½	@	.07¼
No. 2 M. F. Book	.05¼	@	.06¼
No. 1 S.&S.C. Book	.06¾	@	.07¾
No. 2 S.&S.C. Book	.05¾	@	.06½
Coated Book	.07½	@	.12
Coated Label	.07½	@	.10
No. 1 Manila	.04¼	@	.05¾
No. 1 Fibre	.04¾	@	.05¼
No. 2 Manila	.04¼	@	.04¾
Butcher's Manila	.03¼	@	.03¾
No. 1 Kraft	4.50	@	5.00
Southern Kraft	3.25	@	—
No. 2 Kraft	3.25	@	—
Wood Tag Boards	.04¾	@	.06¼
Sulphite Screenings	.03	@	.03¾
Manila Tissue	.07	@	.07¼
White Tissue	.07¼	@	.07½
(Delivered Central Territory)			
News, per ton—			
Rolls, contract	53.00	@	—
Sheets	58.00	@	—
Boards, per ton—			
Plain Chip	30.00	@	35.00
Solid News	32.50	@	37.50
Manila Lined Chip	40.00	@	45.00
Container Lined—			
85 Test	50.00	@	55.00
100 Test	55.00	@	60.00

Old Papers
(F. o. b. Chicago)

Shavings—			
No. 1 White Envelope cuttings	1.75	@	1.80
No. 1 Hard White	1.55	@	1.60
No. 1 Soft White	1.40	@	1.45
Ledger & Writings	.55	@	.65
Solid Books	.50	@	.55
Blanks	1.15	@	1.20
Kraits	.95	@	1.00
New Kraft Cuts	1.40	@	1.50
Manila Env. Cuts	1.40	@	1.50
Ex. No. 1 Manila	1.00	@	1.10
Print Manila	.35	@	.40
Overissue News	.45	@	.55
Old Newspapers—			
No. 1	.45	@	.50
No. 2	.30	@	.35
Mixed Papers—			
No. 1	.25	@	.30
No. 2	.15	@	.20
Roofing Stocks—			
No. 1	30.00	@	—
No. 2	28.00	@	—

PHILADELPHIA

Paper
(F. o. b. Mill)

Bonds	.04	@	.40
Ledgers	.06	@	.40
Writings—			
Superfine	.10	@	.18
Extra Fine	.15	@	.26
Fine	.15	@	.26
Fine, No. 2	.10	@	.25
Fine No. 3	.05½	@	.18
Book, M. F.	.04¼	@	.07
Book, S. S. & C.	.05	@	.07½
Book, Coated	.06	@	.16
Coated Lithograph	.06	@	.11
Label	.07	@	.11
No. 1 Jute Manila	.06	@	.09
Manila Sul., No. 1	.03	@	.05
Manila No. 2	.03	@	.04
No. 1 Kraft	.05¼	@	.06
No. 2 Kraft	.03¾	@	.04¼
Southern Kraft No. 1	—	@	.04
Southern Kraft No. 2	—	@	.03¾
Common Bogus	.03	@	.04
(Delivered Philadelphia)			
News Print Rolls	58.00	@	62.00
Straw Board	50.00	@	—
News Board	30.00	@	32.00
Chip Board	25.00	@	27.50
Wood Pulp Board	85.00	@	95.00
Binder Boards—			
No. 1, per ton	73.00	@	75.00
No. 2, per ton	63.00	@	65.00
Carload lots	62.00	@	67.00
Tarred Felts—			
Regular	52.25	@	54.25
Slaters (per roll)	.84	@	.94
Best Tarred, 1-ply (per roll)	1.95	@	2.10
Best Tarred, 2-ply (per roll)	1.50	@	1.60
Best Tarred, 3-ply	2.00	@	2.25

Domestic Rags (New)
(Price to Mill, f. o. b. Phila.)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White, No. 1	.05	@	.05½
New Whitie, No. 2	.04	@	.04¼
Light Silesias	.04	@	.04½
Silesias, No. 1	.04	@	.04½
Black Silesias, soft	.04	@	—
New Unbleached	.05½	@	.06
Washable, No. 1	.02	@	.02½
Blue Overall	.04	@	.04½
Cottons—According to grades—			
Washable, No. 2	.01½	@	.02
New Blue	.01¾	@	.02
Fancy	.02	@	—
New Black Soft	.02	@	.03
New Light Seconds	.01¾	@	.02
New Dark Seconds	1.85	@	2.00
Khaki Cuttings—			
No. 1 O.D.	.04½	@	.05
No. 2 Mixed	.03½	@	.04
Corduroy	.02½	@	.03
New Canvas	.06½	@	.07
New Black Mixed	.02½	@	.03

Domestic Rags (Old)

White No. 1—			
Repacked	3.00	@	3.50
Miscellaneous	2.00	@	2.50
M. G.	3.50	@	4.00
Thirds and Blues—			
Miscellaneous	1.00	@	1.25
Repacked	1.50	@	1.75
Black Stockings (Export)	3.00	@	3.50
Roofing Stock—			
Foreign No. 1	1.00	@	1.10
Repacked	.70	@	.80

Bagging
(F. o. b. Phila.)

Gunny, No. 1—			
Foreign	1.25	@	1.50
Domestic	1.50	@	—
Manila Rope	2.00	@	2.25
Sisal Rope	1.25	@	1.50
Mixed Rope	1.00	@	1.10
Scrap Burlaps—			
No. 1	1.25	@	1.50
No. 2	.80	@	1.00
Wool Tares, heavy	2.75	@	—
Mixed Strings	1.15	@	1.25
No. 1 New Light Burlap	2.25	@	2.50
New Burlap Cuttings	2.00	@	2.25

Old Papers
(F. o. b. Phila.)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	1.90	@	2.00
No. 2 Hard White	1.75	@	1.80
No. 1 Soft White	1.60	@	1.70
No. 2 Soft White	1.40	@	1.50
No. 1 Mixed	.45	@	.55
No. 2 Mixed	.40	@	.50
Solid Ledger Stock	1.00	@	1.10
Writing Paper	.80	@	.90
No. 1 Books, heavy	.55	@	—
No. 2 Books, light	.40	@	—
No. 1 New Manila	1.25	@	1.50
No. 1 Old Manila	1.00	@	1.25
Print Manila	.40	@	—
Container Manila	.40	@	.45
Old Kraft	.90	@	1.00
Common Paper	.15	@	.20
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.20	@	.25
Straw Board, Chip	.25	@	.35
Binders Board, Chip	.25	@	.35
Corrugated Board	.30	@	.35
Overissue News	.40	@	.45
Old Newspaper	.20	@	.25

BOSTON

Paper
(F. o. b. Mill)

Ledgers—			
Sulphite	.06	@	.12½
Rag Content	.12	@	.30
All Rag	.36	@	.52½
Bonds—			
Sulphite	.05½	@	.11½
Rag Content	.12	@	.30
All Rag	.36	@	.65
Writings	.06½	@	.20
Superfines	.11	@	.31
Book, Super	.06	@	.09
Book, M. F.	.05½	@	.08½
Book, Coated	.08½	@	.18
Coated Litho	.09	@	.12
Label	.09½	@	.15
Jute Manila No. 1	.11	@	.13
Manila, Sul. No. 1	.04¾	@	.06½
Manila, Sul. No. 2	.03¾	@	.04½
No. 1 Kraft	.04½	@	.05½
No. 2 Kraft	.03¼	@	.03½
(F. o. b. Boston)			
Southern Kraft	.03¼	@	.03½
(F. o. b. destination in carload lots, f. o. b. mill in less than carload lots.)			
Common Bogus	.02	@	.02¾
(Delivered New England points)			
News Print, rolls	—	@	52.50
Straw Board, rolls	.009	—	@35.00
Straw Board in Sheets, basis 35s to 70s	—	@	40.00
Filled News Board	25.00	@	30.00
Chip Board	—	@	25.00
Chip Board (Creasing)	25.00	@	27.50
Single Manila Lined Chip	—	@	35.00
Single White, Patent Coated News Board—			
Bender	45.00	@	55.00
Wood Pulp Board	70.00	@	75.00
Binder Boards	62.00	@	75.00

Old Papers
(F. o. b. Boston)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Soft White	—	@	1.35
No. 1 Old Manila	.65	@	.75
No. 1 Mixed Paper	—	@	.15
No. 2 Mixed	.50	@	.55
No. 1 Mixed	.75	@	.85
Solid Ledger Books	1.30	@	1.50
Overissue Ledger Stock	1.15	@	1.30
Mixed Ledgers	.90	@	1.10
No. 1 Books, heavy	.60	@	.70
No. 1 Books, light	—	@	.45
Crumpled Stitchless Book Stock	1.00	@	1.25
Manila Env. Cuttings	1.50	@	1.60
No. 1 Old Manila	.80	@	.90
White Blank News	1.20	@	1.30
Kraft No. 1	.70	@	.80
Manila	.80	@	.90
No. 1 Mixed Papers	.13½	@	.17½
Print Manila	.30	@	.40
Overissue News	.35	@	.45
Old Newspapers	.22½	@	—
Box Board, Chip	.17½	@	.20
Corrugated Boxes	.17½	@	.22½
Screening Wrappers	.25	@	.32½

Bagging
(F. o. b. Boston)

Gunny No. 1—			
Foreign	—	@	1.00
Domestic	.75	@	.80
Manila Rope—			
Foreign	1.50	@	1.60
Domestic	1.55	@	1.75
Transmission Rope	1.00	@	—
Mixed String	—	@	.32½
Jute Rope	—	@	.85
Jute Carpet Threads	.25	@	.30
Bleachery Burlap	1.75	@	2.00
Scrap Burlap	—	@	.60
No. 1 Scrap Burlap	.80	@	.90
Scrap Sisal	.75	@	1.00
Scrap Sisal for shredding	.90	@	1.00
Wool Tares, heavy	.60	@	.65
New Burlap Cutting	1.00	@	—
Australian Wool Pouches	—	@	1.50
Heavy Baling Bagging	1.00	@	1.25
Paper Mill Bagging	.60	@	.70
Bagging No. 2	.30	@	.35
No. 1 Burlap	2.75	@	3.00

Domestic Rags (New)
(F. o. b. Boston)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New Light Prints	—	@	.01½
New White No. 1	.04½	@	.04¾
New White No. 2	.03	@	.03¾
Silesias No. 1	—	@	.03
New Black Silesias	.02½	@	.02¾
New Unbleached	.04½	@	.05¼
Fancy	—	@	.02½
Washable	—	@	.01¾
Cottons—According to grades—			
Blue Overalls	—	@	.03¾
New Black, soft	.04	@	.04½
Khaki Cuttings	.03	@	.03½
O. D. Khaki	.03½	@	.03¾
Corduroy	.02¾	@	.03
New Canvas	—	@	.05
B.V.D. Cuttings	.04	@	.04¼

Domestic Rags (Old)
(F. o. b. Boston)

Canvas	.04½	@	—
White No. 1—			
Repacked	3.00	@	3.50
Miscellaneous	2.00	@	2.25
White No. 2—			
Repacked	.02¼	@	.02½
Miscellaneous	.02	@	.02¼
Twos and Blues	1.00	@	1.12½
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	—	@	.85
Miscellaneous	.70	@	.75
Black Stockings	2.00	@	2.25
Roofing Stock—			
No. 1	.35	@	.40
No. 2	.30	@	.35
No. 3	.25	@	.30

Foreign Rags
(F. o. b. Boston)

Dark Cottons	.40	@	.50
New No. 1 White Shirt Cuttings	3.75	@	4.00
Dutch Blues	1.60	@	1.80
New Checks & Blues	4.00	@	4.50
Old Fustians	—	@	1.00
Old Linsey Garments	.55	@	.65

TORONTO

Paper
(F. o. b. Mill)

Bond—			
No. 1 Sulphite	.10¼	@	—
No. 2 Sulphite	.08½	@	—
No. 1 Colored	.10¼	@	—
No. 2 Colored	.09	@	.10½
Ledgers (sulphite)	—	@	—
Ledgers, No. 1	.36	@	—
Ledgers, No. 2	.27	@	—
Writing	.09½	@	.10
Book—			
No. 1 M. F. (Carloads)	6.65	@	—
No. 3 M. F. (Carloads)	6.20	@	—
No. 1 S. C. (carloads)	7.15	@	—
No. 3 S. C. (carloads)	6.65	@	—
No. 4 S. C. (carloads)	5.70	@	—
No. 1 Coated and Litho	12.50	@	—
No. 2 Coated and Litho	11.50	@	—
No. 3 Coated and Litho	10.00	@	11.50
Coated tinted	14.00	@	—
Wrapping—			
Rag Brown	4.40	@	—
White Wrap	3.00	@	—
"B" Manila	4.90	@	—
No. 1 Manila	5.40	@	—
Fiber	5.40	@	—
Kraft, M. F.	5.75	@	—
Kraft No. 2	5.40	@	—
(Delivered Toronto)			
News, per ton—			
Rolls (contract)	52.50	@	53.00
Sheets	57.50	@	—

Pulp
(F. o. b. Mill)

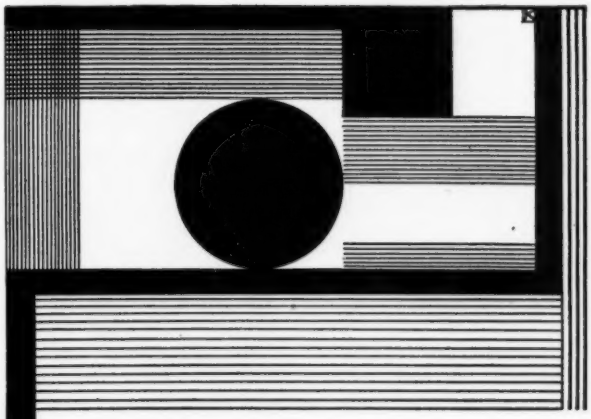
Ground Wood	30.00	@	32.00
Sulphite easy bleaching	45.00	@	—
Sulphite, news grade	40.00	@	—
Sulphite, bleached	58.00	@	65.00
Sulphate	55.00	@	—

Old Waste Paper
(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)

Shavings—			
White Env. Cut	2.50	@	—
Soft White	2.25	@	—
White Blk. News	1.50	@	—
Book and Ledger—			
Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old)	.90	@	—
Light and Crumpled Book Stock	.80	@	—
Ledgers and Writings	1.00	@	—
Manilas—			
New Manila Cut	1.50	@	—
Printed Manilas	.65	@	—
Kraft	1.75	@	—
News and Scrap—			
Strictly Overissue	.50	@	—
Strictly Folded	.50	@	—
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.40	@	—

Domestic Rags
(Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto)

No. 1 White Shirt Cuttings	.09½	@	.10
Fancy Shirt Cuttings	.06	@	.06¾



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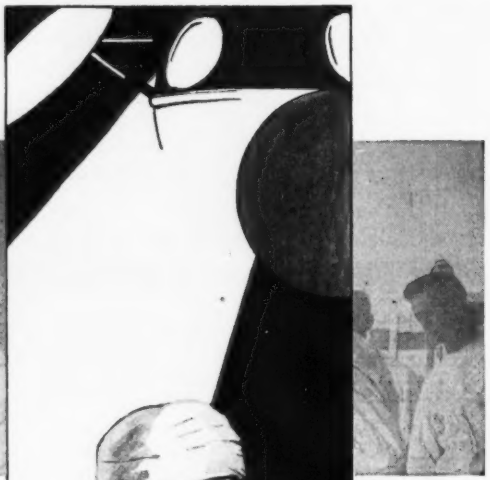

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